FEBRUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Palkee Gharries and Transit Companies; the Routes over the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,533—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve ... } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 23-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles
"Glentromie" ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... }
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th Feb.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3034	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	R. Stewart	29th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3908	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	24th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.....	2955	500		30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14thFeb.
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton...	24th ,,
NIZAM.....	2735	500	T. F. Creery....	14thMar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all ports of Italy Rs. 500, 1ts. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar.1889
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be

NGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
To sail.
.....On the 8th February, 1889.

f Information and other particu
Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
nstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

HUNGARIAN
S. N. Co.

TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
...S. Mersa		4,600	650	5th Feb.
....P. Mersa.....		4,200	600	5th Mar.
...L. Lemecich ..		4,600	650	5th April.
...C. Bechtinger.		4,600	650	5th May.

Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

ROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemesich..	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 10th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th Febuary.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th February, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 21-8.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ABKARI HYDROMETERS.

SPECIALLY made to meet the requirements of the Abkari Act. Each instrument has been carefully tested, and is provided with a Government Certificate.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S ABKARI SET, comprising Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90°, Ivory Scale Thermometer, Hydrometer Jar, and Book of Tables, packed in polished Pinewood Case, with metal loops	25 8
Ditto ditto comprising Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90°, Ivory Scale Thermometer, in polished Mahogany Case, including Hydrometer Jar and Book of Tables...	18 8
Ditto ditto Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90° Ivory Scale Thermometer, in polished Pinewood Case	16 8
SYKES, heavily gilt, best Excise pattern and Ivory Thermometer in Mahogany Case, complete, with Trial Glass and book of Tables. These have been thoroughly tested by the authorities at Kew, and a Certificate accompanies each one. Price	52 8

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IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
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OPAQUE GLASS MEASURES
FOR DOMESTIC, DISPENSERS' AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' USE.

THE advantage of these Measures over those of Plain Glass consists in their being made of Pure White Enamel Tubing, with the Divisions and Figures Fired on in indelible black. They can therefore be read with the greatest ease in any light.
Domestic Measures Rs. 1-4 to 2.
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PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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INDIAN CONDIMENTS
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UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

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FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES
1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.
The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry.....	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale.....	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
For Beautifying, Preserving and Nourishing the Hair. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-8.

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Specific for Sunburn, Freckles, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1.

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For the Perfect Comfort and Cleanliness of the Mouth. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

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A Favourite, Lasting Perfume. Per bottle, Rs. 2; per case, Rs. 3-8.

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A Black, Permanent Hair Dye. Per case, Rs. 2.

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Very Old, and made from the Finest Oil. Per bottle, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 2-8.

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An Elegant Dressing for Fixing the Hair. Per bottle, Re. 1.

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Cool and Refreshing to the Skin, Produces a Clear Complexion. Per bottle Re. 1.

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BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
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"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."...	,, 50 0

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OUR SPECIALITE
SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

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	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

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COD LIVER OIL
Genuine pure and wholesome, of pale colour and almost tasteless.
Strongly recommended in place of EMULSIONS, except in certain cases.
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KAISER BREWERY
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDRIEVE & HAWKSLEY, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE ODMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8 8
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23 8

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Black span, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do. ... ,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	3 8
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Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ... ,,	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ... ,,	30 0
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Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ,,	25 0
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All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3 12
Navy Cotton ,,	3 8

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	Rs. a,
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
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Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.	

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Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33 0
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Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39 0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.	

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
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HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

By kind permission of H. E. LORD REAY, and at the special request of many Ladies and Gentlemen,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 4 P.M.

ONE MILE DROP (5,000 Feet) THROUGH SPACE

BY

Mr. PERCIVAL SPENCER, Aeronaut of London, Prior to his departure for Calcutta.

Gates Open at 1 p.m.

Prices of Admission, 8 Annas. Reserved Enclosure, Rs. 1 and Rs. 2.

Reserved Seats in the Balloon Ring, Rs. 3.

Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld., and Mr. J. B. Karani.

MILITARY BAND.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,

T. R. H. The DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT,

AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and LADY ROBERTS,

The Celebrated Court Comedy of

"DANDY DICK"

will be played

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

ON THE 19th and 20th FEBRUARY,

IN AID OF

LADY ROBERTS' FUND FOR HOMES FOR NURSING SISTERS IN THE HILLS.

Characters by Messrs. F. J. Edwards, A. R. Froom, W. T. Buck, J. H. Twiss, Capt. Hodgkinson, Major Vibart, Miss Van Overbeke, and Mesdames Lloyd, Wilkin, and Hay.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes .....Rs. 12 and 18.
Orchestra Stalls.....Rs. 4.
Dress Circles .....Rs. 4, 3 and 2.

TOWN HALL,

FROM 14TH TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1889.

GRAND BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR

FOR THE

SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL GOODS,

In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home, Bombay,

Will be held

UNDER VERY DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Her Excellency Lady Reay will open the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, February 14, at 3 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will attend the sale, if in Bombay.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have promised to assist with Vocal and Instrumental Music, &c.:—

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Allan, Miss Barthmann, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Flower, Mrs. Preston, Miss La Touche, Mrs. Ulotu, Mrs. Walker, The Misses Yardley, Herr C. Barthmann, Mr. Davey, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Marsland, Mr. Redmayne, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Tuelenberg, &c., (Piano kindly lent by Marcks & Co., Ld.)

By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers Commanding, the Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will perform selections of Music under the leadership of Herr C. Barthmann, on the first and third days; and the Band of the Marine Battalion on the second day.

The fancy and useful, flower and art Stalls will be presided over by the following Ladies:—The Misses Bapty, Mrs. Butler, Miss K. R. Cama, Miss Clement, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Davey, Mrs. Forzan, Mrs. Geyer, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. McIlwraith, Mrs. Parson, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Preston and Miss Preston, Mrs. Redmayne, The Misses Richardson, Mrs. Slane, Mrs. Stanley, Dr. Kate Stewart, Mrs. and Miss La Touche and Mrs. Wilson.

Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, Galvanic Battery, &c., &c., Weighing Machine, Spirometer and Dynamometer kindly lent by Messrs. KEMP & Co.

Refreshments at reasonable charges will be provided by the Vienna Confectionery Company. Admission first day, Re. 1; second day, As. 8; third day, As. 4. Season Ticket, Re. 1.

Hours: 3 to 10 p.m. each day.

(Special Trams will run.)

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1889.

Will be produced STEPHENSON'S COMIC OPERA

"DOROTHY."

Doors open at 9 p.m., Commence 9-30 p.m.

Admission—Pit 2; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Gallery 1; 2 months half price to Second and Back.

TUESDAY, 12TH,

"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

THE Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED, a further Consignment of the Genuine "FERINTOSH OLD SCOTCH WHISKY," which they can confidently recommend to the attention of the public. Rate per case of 12 bottles (each bottle containing one-sixth of an imperial gallon) Rs. 24.

Special terms to the Trade, Clubs, &c.

WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff.

WARDEN & Co.,

Sole Agents, Mission Weaving Establishments.

27, Hummum Street.

LONDON AGENT.

A GENTLEMAN, just about proceeding home and having 10 years' good experience in the Bombay trade, well versed with almost every article of Import and knowing the best sources at home, wishes to act as London and Continental Agent for a good European, Parsee or Native Firm. Please apply sharp for interview to "S.B.," care of this papper.

BOMBAY RACES, 1889.

AT the forthcoming Races the following rates will be CHARGED for TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURES, viz.:—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25 a free Ticket, to admit one Lady and one Gentleman.

Additional Tickets to Subscribers Rs. 5 per day.
Carriage enclosures do. Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand Ring and Paddock Rs. 30 for the Season.
Day Ticket, Rs. 7 per day.
Carriage Enclosure, Rs. 7 per day.

Early application for tickets to be made by Subscribers to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla. No Tickets will be issued after the 28th February, excepting day Tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE

Gentlemen who are desirous of subscribing to the races and who have not had the opportunity of seeing subscription lists in Circulation, will kindly send their names with their Subscription to the Office W. I. T. Club, 32, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

5th February, 1889.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મદરાસ ઈકિત્તાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd February 1889, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st—To Receive and Adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1888.
2nd—To Declare a Dividend.
3rd—To Appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To Appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

i.e., MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay 5th February, 1889.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above company will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd February 1889, both days inclusive.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

WANTED for MOMBASSA Three European and Three Native Assistants, for the Custom House.

Applications, in writing, to be sent on 12th February, 1889, to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 15th February 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS.

COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.

Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will be RUN experimentally for EIGHT WEEKS from HOWRAH to BOMBAY, starting from Howrah on WEDNESDAYS, at 8 p.m., and reaching Bombay on FRIDAYS, at 3 p.m., in connection with the homeward Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's contract steamers.

The First Train will LEAVE HOWRAH on WEDNESDAY, the 30th February, 1 89.

Fully prepaid foreign letters, and fully prepaid foreign printed papers* only (not post cards, legal and commercial documents, samples or any other articles), may be posted for despatch by this special train. On each letter a special fee of 1½ annas per ½ ounce will be levied in addition to the ordinary foreign postage rate, and on each packet of printed papers a special fee of ½ anna per 2 ounces (or ¼ anna per 4 ounces for each newspaper) will likewise be levied.

The rates of postage for the principal places concerned are shown below:—

* Including newspapers and books.

COUNTRIES, &c.	LETTERS. Each Letter per ½ ounce. By Ordinary Train.	LETTERS. Each Letter per ½ ounce. By Special Train.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c. Each Newspaper per 4 ounces. By Ordinary Train.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c. Each Newspaper per 4 ounces. By Special Train.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c. Each Packet per 2 ounces. By Ordinary Train.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c. Each Packet per 2 ounces. By Special Train.
United Kingdom.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
Served through the United Kingdom. United States of America, Canada, West Indies and Union places..	4½	6	1½	2	1½	2
Continental Europe, Aden, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, also United States of America and Canada, when served *via* Italy	3	4½	1	1½	1	1½
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, *via* Brindisi	9	10½	2	2½	2	2½
Cape of Good Hope and Natal, *via* Aden.	8	9½	1	1½	1	1½

These special rates will in no way affect or apply to foreign correspondence transmitted by the regular mail leaving Howrah on Tuesday evenings.

Letters and printed papers (including newspapers, books, &c.,) intended to be conveyed by the special train, must be fully prepared with the ordinry foreign postage, as well as with the special fee, otherwise will be detained until the departure of the next week's regular mail.

Fully prepaid letters, &c., posted in the stations concerned should be posted for despatch [illegible] SPENCER,

Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, February 1, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 101 OF 1884.

GHACHEE AHMED ESMAIL, MANBAI, widow of ESMAIL NATHOO, EMNABAI, widow of EBRAHIM ESMAIL, dealers in Oil and Milk and CASSUM EBRAHIM, ESMAIL EBRAHIM, NATHOO EBRAHIM and MAHOMED EBRAHIM, infants by their next friend Ghachee Ahmed Esmail, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in house No. 77, Ghogaree Molla, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

GHACHEE ISSUB ESMAIL of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, dealer in milk, residing in house No. 77, Ghogaree Molla, outside the Fort.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 18th day of May, 1888, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiffs.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Ghogaree Moholla or Paydhownee Street, in the sub-District of the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Defendant Ghachee Essub Esmail, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2938, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, containing by a measurement thirthy-eight and one-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or to-wards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or to-wards the west by the said Ghogaree Molla or Paydhownee Street, on or to-wards the nort by the house of the said Ghachee Ahmed Esmail, and on or to-wards the south by the said Ghachee Moholla or Paydhownee Street.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 21st day of February, 1889, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by Oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 31st day of January, 1889.

(Sd.) C. A. TURNER,
Acting Assist. Commissionr.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo. and Scrap).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS.	Playing Cards.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Sheeting.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Smokers' Requisites.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Snuffs.
Counterpanes.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TABLE LINEN.
D'Oyleys.	Teas, Neilgherry.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
Home Gymnasium.	Walking Sticks.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.
	Whist Markers.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED.—European FEMALE TEACHERS for the Parsee Girls' High School. Apply, by letter, to MR. DADABHAI PESTANJI, care of the Ripon Club, Horoby Road.

THE ASCOT SCARF as now Worn for Knot or Pin. A Large Choice of Patterns, 10 Annas each per ½ dozen Rs. 3. THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in Thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 12 Lamps. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET from 1st March.—Comfortable Suite of 7 Rooms with Cookroom, Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rs. 75. Apply at KHUSROO LODGE, Nesbit Road.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Ladies Handkerchieves, from Annas One each. Gent.'s Socks, from Annas Four. Parasols, from Rs. 2-4. Everything Very Cheap, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOARD and LODGING for 2 or 3 Gentlemen, at moderate terms. Rooms Airy and Comfortable. Apply to Mrs. UNGWAR, 35, Medow Street, Top Floor.

THE "VICTORIA," the "PRINCESS" the "Dagmar," the "Shakespear," and the "Japan" Paper Shades can be had at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

AT SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum, a Splendid Country-bred PONY, young and handsome, a promising racer.

G. H. MUMM'S celebrated Extra DRY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, Rs. 45 per case of 1 dozen. Pints Rs. 48 per case of 2 dozen.—Agents, Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle.

A YOUNG MAN, able to correspond German who was 11 years in Germany, in Woollen Trade, and 7 years in England, in Machine Business as Prime Cost Clerk, WANTED SITUATION in India, Address ROBERT AUGUST, Soverley Bridge, England.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY and Neatly Prepared from the Best and Purest of Drugs, at Moderate Charges.—WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

VALENTINES and BIRTHDAY CARDS, Sunshades and Umbrellas, Ladies' Hand Bags and Companion, Flower Baskets and Fancy Goods, &c.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—Owing to promotion a vacancy of CLERKSHIP has occurred. Salary Rs. 60. Bombay Candidates must apply, not by letter, but personally to JOHN MANN, Esq., 16, Apollo Road, Fort.

WANTED.—A COW, in full milk, Aden or Kattyawad preferred. Address, stating particulars, COLLECTOR, Nasik.

WANTED.—As a CHAPERONE to a Young Lady, going home by Mail of 8th February a lady whose entire expenses home and back again, if desired, would be liberally met. Apply promptly, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A BUNGALOW, near the Fort, for Three or Four Months, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a lady and gentleman. Address, "B.," care of this paper.

RS. 20 REWARD.—Lost 2 Boxes addressed E. Sargent, passenger to Bombay, said to have been landed ex s.s. Rome, October 30 last. The above reward will be given for their recovery.—Apply KING, KING & Co.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

COOK'S [illegible] at frequent intervals. It has been [illegible] up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to thelatest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents: PHIPSON and Co.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other; Amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

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12 × 10 PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT FOR SALE. Consists of Meagher's Brass Bound Camera (Russia Leather Bellows and all the latest Improvements), 3 Double Banks and Tripod; Dallmeyer's 15 by 12 Rapid Rectilinear Lens (just imported); Dallmeyer's Group Lens 5D; Drop Shutter; and Solid Leather Case. All in Perfect Order. On view at J. NEUBERG'S, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED! JOHN MAHOMED!! JOHN MAHOMED!!! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS

WITH

NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS

OF

THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Audhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Kardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

NOTICES.

WARORA COLLIERY, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FIRE-CLAY of Excellent Quality can now be obtained from the above Colliery. For information as to price, &c., apply to

J. B. CHIRNSIDE,
Deputy Manager, Warora Colliery.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Honorary Secretaries.

TENDERS ARE INVITED up to 10th February next, for LANDING CARGO ex STEAMERS of the BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co., for ONE YEAR.

For further information, apply to the AGENT, No. 1, Ash Lane.

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS with regard to the AGRA WATER WORKS.

In modification of previous advertisements notice is hereby given that TENDERS will be received up to the 15th March, 18-9, in place of the 28th February, 1889.

H. B. FINLAY,
President.

Agra, Municipal Boards Office, 1st Feb., 18-9.

TENDERS for Supply of PROVISIONS CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for the Year 1-89-90 for Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools, will be received up to 15th February.

Full Information, Forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained, on payment at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Byculla Schools.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 1,100 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under four separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on or before the 27th inst., (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,0 0 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st Feb. 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, Offers for the Purchase of any Quantities of the following lots of old material weighed over and delivered on the spot. Delivery to be taken within 30 days of acceptance of Tender:—

Viz., about:—

15 Tons old reversible crossings
16 " " box "
35 " Broken Iron Pipes
30 " Wrought Iron Spikes
17 " Old Bridge Bracings
24 " Portions of old Weighbridges and Turntables

Now lying at Wari Bunder.

30 " Old Wagon Iron Work....At Parel Branch Stores, where the same may be seen on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made at once on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

[illegible] KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th January, 1889.

BREADALBANE

CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
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Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
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The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

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Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.

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LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 38 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, BOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 "	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leilfraumilch	" ...	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0 Rs 1 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0 " ...
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Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0 " ...
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Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0 " ...
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0 " ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0 " ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0 " ...

From FRANZ SCHARSAH.

Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0 " 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ... Rs. 11 0
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BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0 " ...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0 " ...
A. Doigcon Fils & Co.	" 24 0 " ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0 " ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0 " ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	" 37 0 " ...

BURGUNDY.

From FORTIN PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0 " ...
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Braune	" 27 8 " ...
Pommard	" 27 8 " ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8 " ...
" "	" 22 8 " ...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended	" ... " ...
Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0 " ...

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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0 " ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0 " 4 0
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Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	" 4 0 " 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0 " ...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Reading Committee, 3 p.m.
Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Fancy Bazar, New Wilson College, 12 to 2, and 4 to 7 p.m.
Afternoon party to Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Tata's House, Esplanade, 5 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Band, Esplanade Band Stand, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Khandalla (s), from Calcutta; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; and Amizade (brig), Diu.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cy. of London (s), for Liverpool; Stura (s), Genoa; Alsace Lorraine (barque), Calcutta; and Poseidon (s), Trieste.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karrachee at 12-30 to-morrow.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January 1889, was 2,896; daily average, 93; total of new admissions, 1,243.

His Highness the Maharaja Sardulsinji of Kishengarh visited yesterday the Goculdas Teipal Sanscrit Seminary with his Dewan Shyam Sundalall, Esq.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 5-45 p.m:—

Grand March	Bienze	R. Wagner.
Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Quadrille	The Times	Coote.
Selection	Attilla	Verde.
Valse	Espania	Waldteufel.
Galop	Poltergeister	C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Intending exhibitors at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition are reminded that all pictures should be sent in by Friday next, Feb. 8th. Bombay contributors should deliver to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Ld. Schedules, if not yet forwarded, should be sent without delay to the Secretary, Mr. Arthur Grey, 3, Eldon Road.

ANOTHER BATCH OF GAMBLERS.—On Monday night Inspector Cobb accompanied by Constable Wilson, on receiving certain information as to a house on Arthur Road, Parel, being a gamblers' haunt, went there and found Muniram Gowrishunker, a mill hand, and five other Hindoo hawkers gaming with cards and counters. They arrested the whole gang, and taking them into custody, charged them yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan with the offence. Being found guilty they were each fined Rs. 5.

BOY SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Hindu lad aged twelve years, named Suttia Raghoo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a silver anklet valued at Rs. 3 from the daughter of a woman named Luximi residing at Camatipoora on Monday afternoon. The accused had been playing with the child, but while her mother's attention was directed towards something else, the boy disappeared, and Luximi discovered one of her child's anklets missing. She immediately ran after the boy, and on catching him found the anklet in his possession. Suttia on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

A PRISONER PRETENDING MADNESS.—At the Police Court yesterday Inspector Jones charged Limbajee Nursoo, a very old offender, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing three tubs valued at Rs. 3, the property of a Parsee. The accused, who was well-known to the police, having been in jail no less than twenty-one times, was arrested in the streets with stolen property in his possession. When in custody the prisoner pretended to be mad, but he was brought to his right senses without much trouble. His excuse for committing the theft was that he was drunk at the time. [illegible]ing into consideration the prisoner's [illegible]ending him to the Sessions for trial, [illegible] of two years' hard labour.

[illegible]TTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.—During [illegible] case of C. A. Turner *vs.* Rahim[illegible] before Mr. Justics Scott at the [illegible]ening, counsel for the plaintiff said [illegible]more witness to call, Mr. Ahmed[illegible] who was avoiding service of a sub[illegible]ted that efforts were made to serve [illegible] Mr. Ahmedbhoy since Thursday [illegible]uccess. His lordship remarked that [illegible]seemed to be the real plaintiff, as [illegible]nee had disavowed all connection [illegible] expresed his surprise that he was [illegible] way. After some discussion, his [illegible]he Prothonotary to issue a proclama[illegible]dance of Mr. Ahmedbhoy, and to [illegible]of his house, requiring his atten[illegible] Thursday, to-morrow.

[illegible]GED NEGLIGENCE.—At the Police [illegible] Superintendent Ingram charged [illegible] Mohamedan, before Mr. Cooper with [illegible]s hurt to a labourer named Muskoo [illegible]eared from the statement of the case [illegible] Ingram that while the Vaiturna was [illegible] with bags of grain on Monday, the [illegible] acting as a foreman over No. 2 lower hold. [illegible]were to warn the men below when the bags [illegible]were being lowered into the hold, and to [illegible]e crane-man on the wharf when to lower away [illegible]en to heave the chains containing the bags of [illegible]n. On Monday evening, however, the accused neglected to direct the crane-man, the consequence being that the sling which contained 12 bags of grain, fould with the tweendeck and three bags fell out into the lower hold on the labourer i juring his head and fracturing one of his legs. As the man was in hospital, the case was adjourned for a week.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—A blacksmith named Mohun Booloo was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. P. Ryan with having on or about the 20th of July last dishonestly received and retained Rs. 2 in cash and a silver neck ornament, valued at Rs. 16, the property of Mungal Bhuggun, a blacksmith residing in a chawl at Parel. The accused and the complainant along with two others were living in the same room in a chawl at Parel in the month of July last, when the cash and the silver neck ornament in question were stolen from the box of the complainant, Mungal, who reported the theft to the Police. After that the accused left the chawl and took up his quarters at DeLisle Road. The Police upon enquiries traced the neck ornament to the a Marwarree pawn-broker at Byculla with whom the accused had pledged it on the 24th November last for a sum of Rs. 14. The pawnbroker pointed out the accused, and he was arrested on Monday last. Accused in pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KATHIAWAR OUTLAWS SENTENCED TO DEATH.—Six of the Barwatiahs who committed dacoity with murder in the village of Singum (Jamnagar State) have been convicted by the Chief Court of Criminal Justice, Kathiawar, and sentenced as follows:—Misri, life transportation; Kuverji, seven years' rigorous imprisonment; Kala Aoruf Aladin, 10 years' imprisonment; Merug Lakhman, to be hanged; Jamal Pancha, to be hanged. Ooka Samat having been convicted of dacoity in the village of Moti Parbdi, of the Gondal State, has been sentenced by the above court to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Merug Lakhman and Veeram having been found guilty of committing dacoity with murder in the village of Davlia, of the Jamnagar State, they have been sentenced by the above court, the former to be hanged and the latter to life transportation.—*Kathiawar Times.*

FREE CHURCH MISSION BAZAAR.

THE annual sale of fancy goods held in connection with the Free Church Mission commenced yesterday and will continue to-day. The bazaar is held in the hall of the new Wilson College at Chowpatty, but it is doubtful whether the patronage accorded to the bazaar will be as good as that which it used to receive when it was held in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Apart from the fact that the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to augment the funds of the Native Girls' School of the Free Church Mission, the articles for sale are well worth an inspection, being useful as well as of rare workmanship in fancy designs. Lady Reay, who was, accompanied by Lord and Lady Herschell, and attended by Col. and Mrs. Lyttelton, visited the bazaar yesterday evening shortly after five o'clock and made extensive purchases. The following ladies undertook charge of the different stalls. Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. D. Macdonald, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Rich, and the Misses Macdonald. The sale will continue to-day, being open from 12 till 2 and from 4 till 7 o'clock.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held at the Union Hall on Tuesday last. There were present:—Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonji, president, and Dr. A. P. Cama, Dadabhoy Jamasji, J. A. da Gama, K. N. Bahadurji, and several other members of the Union.

The fifth annual report of the working of the Bombay Medical Union:—

Your managing committee are glad to see that the Union has completed the fifth year of its existence and they are glad to note that much has been done during the year of the advantage of the Union and for the dignity of the medical profession. The total number of resident-members on 31st Dec. 1887 was 61. The total number of resident-members on 1st of January 1889 was 65. During the year under report 7 members joined the Union. Three resident-members resigned, 3 resident-members having proceeded to Europe became non-resident members, and three non-resident members became resident-members on their return from Europe. The anniversary dinner of the Union was held on 22nd Dec. 1888, as usual, to celebrate the quinquennium of the Union. The committee are glad to observe that this occasion has afforded an opportunity to introduce to the Union forty new graduates of the local University.

I.—The draft trust deed of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Medical Union Library, as prepared by Messrs. Thakoredass Dhurumey and Cama was adopted and Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee, A. P. Cama, Balchundra Krishna, J. A. da Gama, and B. S. Shroff were appointed the first trustees of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Medical Union Library, as required by the trust deed at a general meeting held on 14th July 1888.

II.—The Library of the Union is now styled the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Medical Union Library by virtue of the trust deed executed between the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Drs. Dosabhoy Bezonjee, Balchandra Krishna, J. A. da Gama, and B. S. Shroff, trustees of the said library, on 22nd December 1888. Sir Dinshaw increased his donation from six to seven thousand, Rs. 2,000 in cash, and instead of the 5 per cent Municipal bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 4,000, realizing Rs. 20[illegible], which he was to give at first, he has given Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 at 4 per cent. The rules and regulations for the management of the library will be drawn up by a sub-committee consisting of the secretaries and Drs. A. P. Cama and A. D. Mody.

The committee take this opportunity to request members to subscribe handsomely to the fund of the new library. The draft rules have been all passed except the rules XIV. and XV. These two rules have left the rules incomplete.

Altogether seven meetings of the managing committee were held, at which questions relating to the general economy, professional interests, and public health were continued. On an average 8 members were present at these meetings. Ordinary and special general meetings were held every month for considering the draft of revised rules and various other subjects. A deputation from the Union, appointed by your committee, waited on his Excellency Lord Reay in February last, to represent the views of the Union on the desirability of the enactment of a Medical Registration Act of the town and island of Bombay on the lines laid down in the representation made by the Union to Government in Dec. 1887. The deputation consisted of Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee, J. C. Lisboa, Cowasji Hormusji, and the secretaries. His Excellency said the same subject was under the consideration of his Excellency the Viceroy, and that he was waiting for the action of the Government of India in the matter, and although the enactment of the Act was desirable from the point of view of professional interest and public safety the whole subject of the Act was surrounded by several difficulties. In conclusion he expressed his desire to give his best attention to the subject. The president and vice-president, Dr Cowasji Hormusjee and one of the secretaries, Dr Shroff, had an interview with Surgeon-General Moore on the subject of a Medical Registration Act. He was of opinion that the time had arrived when a Medical Registration Act, as asked by the Bombay Medical Union, should be enacted for the town and island of Bombay. Your Committee take the opportunity to thank these gentlemen for the part they took in the matter. The managing committee having resolved "that Surgeon-General Sir W. Moore having supported the memorial of the Union to the Bombay Government re the Medical Registration Act, and having taken great interest in advancing the interests of the Assistant Surgeon in Government employ in this presidency, the president, vice-president, and secretaries be requested to present him with an address, thanking him on behalf of the Union of the services done to the local medical profession and to the class of Assistant Surgeons."

An address was presented to Surgeon-General Sir W. Moore. During the year under report a letter was addressed to the president and members of the Muninipal Corporation requesting them to rescind their resolution to build permanent cholera hospitals in this city and to substitute for them temporary moveable hospitals when occasion demanded and to locate them in situations or districts which may require them. A proposition for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts was discussed at three meetings, and the further discussion of it has been deferred till the Parliamentary papers on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts which were ordered out for the enlightment of the members on the subject had arrived. A resolution was passed and forwarded to Government with a covering letter to the following effect:—"That of the two schemes now before Government for which the grant of a lakh and a quarter rupees from the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Kt., ought to be applied *viz.*, first that of establishing a large and independent children's hospital, and second that of establishing a pharmacological scientific institute with all its requirements endowing it with a special professorship to conduct scientific research operations, it is the opinion of the Bombay Medical Union that the latter is of greater importance and necessary not only to the Bombay Presidency, but also to the whole of India."

A deputation waited on his Excellency Lord Reay at Ganesh Khind on 11th Aug. 1888. to give further effect to the view expressed in the letter accompanying the above resolution.

The deputation put forth several new facts which received patient hearing from his Excellency. He promised to reconsider the whole matter and make enquiries into the management of the J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College in the light of the suggestions offered by the deputation, and the committee is gratified to see that the prospects then held out are being fulfilled as it may be gathered from the action of Government in promulgating new principles of teaching in the Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital. At the instance of the Medical Union a letter was written to the Government requesting them to take such measures as they thought proper for the employment on board the steamers on which the services of medical men were required for treatment of passengers and for quarantine purposes of those persons only who hold medical diplomas and degrees instead of unqualified persons, and in some instances persons having had no medical training at all as it is being done at present. Resolutions expressing the gratitude of the Union on behalf of the local medical profession were forwarded to the Government of his Excellency Lord Reay for enunciating sound principles of the tuition and observation at the J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College in the Government Resolution of 9th November 1888. The Resolution having thrown open the posts of honorary physicians and surgeons at the J. J. Hospital to local medical practitioners of standing, a sub-committee of the members of the Union was appointed to draw up suggestions for a code of rules which would lead to the successful working of the honorary appointments. These suggestions were subsequently discussed at four meetings of the local profession convened under the auspices of the Union and finally adopted. In conclusion your committee beg to thank the president and the secretaries for the valuable assistance they have rendered them while transacting the business of the committee.

It was resolved that the report of the managing committee now read be adopted, and that it may be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

Resolved that the president, secretaries, and the members of the retiring managing committee deserve the best thanks of the members of the Union for the able way in which they have advanced the cause of our Society and helped the Union to discuss with advantage and satisfaction all questions of medical interest. That our special thanks are due to our working secretary, Dr. B. S. Shroff, who was, no doubt, ably assisted by Dr. da Gama for the disinterested manner and marked ability with which he has worked on behalf of the Union and for the tact and judgment displayed in upholding the reputation and dignity of our body by taking up promptly suitable measures as occasion demanded.

The president having replied on behalf of the retiring managing committee, the new managing committee of the current year was elected:—Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee, president; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, vice-president; Dr. J. C. Lisboa, vice-president; Dr. J. A. da Gama and Dr. B. S. Shroff, the honorary secretaries; Dr. Temoolji Bhicaji, Dr. D. K. Pesikaka, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. F. R. Bonesetter, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. H. H. Dantra, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji.

The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of Narayen Nanu Dulve on a charge of committing the murder of Ruttonbai, woman, Banobai, woman, and Aspandiarjee Pestonjee, a boy, in a bungalow at Dadur, on the 18th October last, was resumed before Mr. Justice Parsons and the same special jury. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeard for the Crown; and Mr. Arthur Gray appeared for the defence.

Dr. Sidney Smith, who had made an autopsy of the three dead bodies, was of opinion that death in all the three cases was due to fracture of the skull.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gray.—Would it require a heavy blow to cause such wounds?—Not necessarily. Such a pestle as this was enough to cause the wounds I have described. I could not say whether the wounds were inflicted from the front or the rear. All the wounds were inflicted by a blunt weapon.

Did you form an opinion whether all the wounds could have been inflicted with one weapon?—This pickaxes could have caused some of the wounds, but my opinion is that the wounds were caused by the pestle. Any blunt weapon could have caused such wounds. I viewed the pickaxe then, and there were some stains of blood on it.

Had the bodies been handled about before you saw them?—No.

Did you find any signs of a struggle on the body of Banobai?—Yes. But I could not say if there was a struggle. The very first blow might have stunned her; and she must have died on the box. My impression is that the body was afterwards dragged from the box to the ground.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham.—Upon the whole, I think that the wounds must have been caused with one weapon only, the pestle.

Mr. Latham tendered for cross-examination other witnesses on the back of the indictment, whom he did not consider it necessary to call.

Inspector Cobb was called by Mr. Gray and said: The prisoner was in custody of the police in jail.

Mr. Latham read the statement made by the prisoner before the committing magistrate.

The judge said he could not allow it to go in. It was not signed by the accused and did not meet other requirements of the law. It was not taken down in question and answer, as it ought to have been.

Mr. Ryan was here sent for.

The Judge: Are the ornaments before the court, the ones that you (prisoner) took from the house of the Parsees as you admitted before the magistrate? You may answer the question or refuse to answer it.

Prisoner: I leave the case in the hands of my counsel.

The Judge: Then do you refuse to answer the question?

Prisoner: I will answer. Yes, they are the ornaments I took from the house of the Parsis.

The Judge: And are they the ornaments that you took to the house of the goldsmith Narayen?

Prisoner: Yes.

The Judge: Will you tell me the date on which you took them to the goldsmith?

Prisoner: I cannot tell the exact date.

The Judge: How many days was it after you left the service?

Prisoner: Two or three days after I left the service.

The Judge: Is it true that you used to wear a white jacket when at home?

Prisoner: That is untrue.

The Judge: Do you wish to make any statement now?

Prisoner: No, I leave the case in the hands of my counsel.

The Advocate-General addressed the jury on the evidence called for the prosecution.

Mr. P. Ryan, presidency magistrate, on arrival, said he only put one question to the prisoner, who then made the statement which had been taken down. It was in Marathi, which Mr. Ryan understood. The statement, as taken down, was interpreted to the prisoner. It was by no means viewed as a confession, and the prisoner was not required to sign it.

Mr. Gray, who was almost inaudible in the Reporters' Gallery, while addressing the jury, dwelt at the outset upon the improbability of a slender boy like the prisoner committing the horrible murders with which he was charged. The story told for the prosecution was absurd upon the face of it. The entire foundation on which this absurd superstructure rested was the fact that the boy was in the house at 12 o'clock, that he disposed of property, which he, no doubt, got from the house, and that he had sharper eyes than the police. As regarded the [illegible] the blood said to have been found under the boy would suffice to say that they had to get some one to convict. The police found no blood on the floor; and it was only when the prisoner showed it that the police considered that something had been traced on which the prisoner could be convicted. They mentioned that the prisoner had changed his *bundee* and had his hair cut short; but was that evidence, asked the learned counsel, enough to convict a man of murder? Assuming that the accused was present in the house at the time, the learned counsel urged that a youth of his description would naturally get into a fright, thinking that if he were seen on the premises, he would be implicated in the crime. He would, therefore, run away—a thing which any one would do under like circumstances, and before running away he, no doubt, was tempted to take up one or two little things that lay about. For that he might be charged with theft, but he was not guilty of murder. The learned counsel submitted how utterly ridiculous it would be to say that the prisoner committed the crime simply because blood was found in the house and he had been there. Mr. Gray commented upon the evidence at some length, and with regard to the breaking open of the boxes and cupboards, he remarked that the suggestion of the prosecution that the prisoner did it was equally ridiculous, as the prisoner was well aware of the household arrangements, and, moreover, there was evidence to show that the keys were lying on a *charpoy*.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said he did not propose to go into the details, which would more likely confuse than instruct the jury. There could be no doubt that the motive for the crime was theft; and the jury must find a verdict for murder, and no lesser offence if they could return a verdict of guilty upon the evidence. It was a most important fact that the accused was in the house on the day of the murder. It was a fact not denied, and it was deposed to by the members of the family and the two men who worked the steam-roller. The latter said they saw the accused on several days coming to light his *biddee* at the fire; and that they saw him on the last day they worked there. If the jury believed the evidence there could be no doubt that the accused was in the house on the day of the murder. The accused said he left service on Dussera day, that is on a Sunday. This was contradicted by Ardasir and other witnesses, who said that accused stopped away on Dussera day, but resumed work on Monday, and continued in the service till Thursday, the day of the murder. The accused had called no evidence in support of his allegation. The next important circumstance was the possession of the deceased's ornaments by the prisoner, who pledged them with the goldsmith Narayen. The goldsmith and his brother Vishnu fixed the 18th October as the day on which the prisoner pledged the ornaments; and they gave their reasons for fixing upon that date. The accused said he pledged the ornaments three or four days after he left service; that would carry the date of his arrest to the 22nd October, whereas the evidence showed that he was arrested on the 20th October. Then as to the ornaments there was no evidence as to how he got possession of them, and he was the only man who could know. The members of the family stated most distinctly that the boxes and cupboards were securely locked. They were found smashed in, and the evidence would show that the ornaments were got at by breaking the boxes and cupboards. It was for the jury to say whether this was consistent with the prisoner's innocence. Then there was the important circumstance, according to the police evidence, that the prisoner pointed out the congealed blood under the box. It was not discovered by the police for three or four days that they were in the house, and they said they did not know of its existence until the prisoner pointed it out to them. It was for the jury to say whether they did not consider that this circumstance brought home at any rate a knowledge of the crime to the prisoner. One circumstance in favour of the prisoner was that there were no blood stains on his jacket when he was arrested. It might be, as appeared likely upon the medical evidence, that the murders having been committed with the iron pestle, no blood was spurted. As to how the murders were committed and how many persons committed them was not a point before the jury. The points before them were whether the prisoner was a servant in the house, whether he was present in the house on the day of the murder, whether he pointed out the blood under the box, whether the ornaments found with him were the deceased's, and whether he was privy to the murder, and abetted the offence if he did not actually perpetrate it.

The jury retired for deliberation; and on returning into Court after an hour and a half the foreman said the jury had agreed to a verdict by six against three.

The Judge: Is there no probability of your coming to a more unanimous verdict?

Foreman: No, my Lord. Shall I state the reasons given by the three who disagree?

The Judge: I must ask you to retire again to see if you cannot come to a more unanimous verdict than that.

Foreman: Shall I state the reasons of the three?

The Judge: I must ask you to retire again, for I should be sorry to have to try the case over again unless there is absolute necessity to do so. (The judge repeated the points which he had explained to the jury before.) If you cannot agree after a time, you will send in and inform the court.

The jury retired again, and after about three-quarters of an hour, on returning into court, the foreman said: Some of the jury are disirous of knowing the position in the house of the articles which were found in the possession of the prisoner.

The Judge read the evidence of Ardasir bearing upon the point.

The Foreman (after a consultation): There is no chance of the jury agreeing.

The Judge: I must ask you to retire again, and when I consider you have been a sufficient time, I shall send for you.

Foreman: The jury ask whether they may have some tiffin?

The Judge: Yes, they may have some.

Tiffin was then ordered to be provided for the jury in their room.

On the jury returning into court at 4 p.m., the Foreman stated that the jury were now divided by seven against two.

Clerk of the Crown: What is your verdict, gentlemen?

Foreman: A verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, stated: "I have nothing to say. I did not commit the offence. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: The jury by a majority of seven to two have found you guilty of murder. I think upon the evidence hardly any other conclusion was possible. It is clearly proved that you were present at the house on the day of the murder, and that you were found in possession of some of the property; and it was also proved, as pointed out by certain circumstances, that you had a knowlege of the murder, and how and when it was committed. I agree with the majority fully in finding you guilty of the murder in which you have been concerned, I do not suppose alone. For a murder of such a peculiarly atrocious and heinous nature, the law provides but one punishment; and I therefore pass upon you the sentence that you be hanged.

The prisoner was observed to be in tears as he was removed from the dock.

The following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Amruta Hanmanta was charged with having on the 11th December last committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Dewjee Narayen and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mr. J. M. Slater appeared for the Crown and Mr. D. D. Davur for the prisoner.

It appeared that the prisoner and the deceased and several other persons lived in a chawl at Coomoarwadda; the prisoner on the third floor and the deceased on the second floor, where also lived a woman named Oombai with her husband. On the 11th December last, Qomabai was drawing water from a stand pipe outside the chawl. Prisoner's wife also came downstairs to draw water, and some dispute occurred between them. In the evening prisoner commenced abusing Oombai. He was on the third floor and Oombai on the second floor. They were making a noise when the deceased came out of his room and told Oombai to be quiet. He also told the prisoner to be quiet. He afterwards went up to the prisoner saying "Are you going to take the part of the woman?" Prisoner thereupon struck him two or three blows with a thick stick. The deceased bled profusely, and was afterwards found lying insensible in the road outside the chawl. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital and placed under Dr. Gallagher, but he died the same evening from the injuries. To the committing magistrate the prisoner stated he did not strike the deceased and that he was under the influence of drink. Mr. Slater said his Lordship would tell the jury that intoxication was no excuse in law.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. Mr. Davur addressed the jury on behalf of the defence, saying that the prosecution had arisen out of spite, and that he had six witnesses to call on behalf of the prisoner. The trial was here adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

VIDYARAM VAJASHUNKER AND OTHERS *VS.* MAYASHUNKER NANABHAI.

The Hon. Mr. Telang instructed by Mr. Vishnoo Khrishna Bhatvedekar on behalf of the defendant, applied to their Lordships, sitting as a Special Bench, to grant leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the matter of the above suit, which had been disposed of by them in January, 1888.

The plaintiffs in the original suit, which was tried disposed of by Mr. B.E. Mody, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, sued as follows: Certain property situated in the Panch Mahals belonged to one Narmadashunker Girjashunker, who was the officiating priest or Acharja of the temple of Shri Kalika Mata on the Pavaged Hill, and died in Champaner on the 14th April 1868, without leaving any issue, and consequently the property passed as a widow's inheritance into the possession and management of his widow Bai Divali. Divali died in Champaner on the 3rd May, 1882, and the plaintiff No. 1 being uncle, and plaintiffs Nos. 2 and 3 being first cousins of Narmadashunker considered themselves entitled to the inheritance as reversioners. The defendant, who is the brother of Divali, relying on a will alleged to have been executed by Divali, had taken possession of the property, and had also caused his name to be entered on a cash allowance of Rs. 2,893 a year payable by Government. The will of Divali, the plaintiff said was made while she was in an unconscious state; and she, as widow of Narmadashunker, had no authority to make a testamentary disposition of the property. The plaintiffs accordingly sought to be declared heirs of the deceased Narmadashunker and his widow Bai Divali; to recover possession from defendant of the property in question; to recover Rs. 1,035 as the value of the moveable property in case defendent failed to deliver the property itself; to be declared entitled to the rights which Nermadashanker and Dovali enjoyed as priest and priestess of the temple and to cash and other things the property dedicated to the goddess; to be declared entitled to recover from the treasury of the Mamlatdar of Kalol, the cash allowance of Rs. 2,893 a year, payable to the officiating priest of the temple; and to recover mesne profits from date of the institution of the suit until recovery of property.

The Subordinate Judge having decided against the defendants, the latter preferred an appeal which was heard in January, 1888, in the High Court before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Jardine, who confirmed the Subordinate Judge's decision.

The Hon. Mr. Telang, in applying for leave to appeal to the Privy Council argued that their Lordships had erred in construing and in admitting into evidence certain documents in the case; and that they had made erroneous inferences and presumptions of law. He asked that the Court would be pleased to certify that the case was a fit one for appeal to her Majesty in Council under section 596 of the Civil Procedure Code, or that, in view of the important questions involved and the large interests at stake, their Lordships would be pleased to grant special leave for making the appeal.

Their lordships in delivering judgment, said that the case was argued before them on the last occasion for three days, and they fully agreed with the view taken by the Subordinate Judge in his judgment. The whole case rested upon the question whether or not there was adoption, which was only a question of fact and not of law. The present application was based on the ground that there was a substantial question of law, namely, the admissibility of evidence and construction of certain documents. The Subordinate Judge held that the evidence was sufficient, and they fully agreed with him in that view. Their Lordships did not think that a substantial question of law was involved in the case, and therefore declined to certify that this was a fit case for appeal to the Privy Council. They did not also think that there were any special grounds shown to grant a certificate to appeal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 3rd February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·932
Temperature of the Air	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·1
Dew Point	61·3
Relative humidity of Air	63
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.)	82·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of Wind	N, NNW, ENE, NW NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	294

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Fraser, Lieut, 18th Bengal Infantry, from furlough from England.

FEBRUARY 4.

Steele, Captain, Bombay Staff Officer, on duty, from Kamptee.
Beddy, Captain, Carabiniers, from leave, from Shorncliffe.
Gallie, Lieut, 7th Madras Infantry, from sick leave from England.
James, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on inspection duty, from Karachi.
Peart, Lieut, P W O Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 5.

Barnes, Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Barnes, Surgeon, Bombay, from leave, to Poona.
Powell, Lieut, Lancaster Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Jones, Captain, RE, on privilege leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 6, 1889.

1. No. 2770 Vol. L. A. La Frenais having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company.

2. It has been intimated that there will be an inspection of the troops in garrison by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief on Saturday, the 16th instant, and a rehearsal for this parade on the 9th instant, both of which the Corps will attend.

Officers Commanding Companies will furnish probable numbers as soon as possible.

The Commandant hopes that all available will turn out.

The hour for parade will be notified later.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(*Gazette of India*, February 2, 1889.)

THE services of Lieut D J O Taylor, Assist Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr W H Verner has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 7th Dec 1888.

Mr J P Grant has been permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st Jan, 1889.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr C A Roe, BA, BCS, to be a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, temporarily until further orders, with effect from the 13th Nov, 1888.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr J Frizelle, BCS, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr T W Smyth, MA, CS, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H F Cotgrave, Dist Supt of Police of the 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be Dist Supt of Police of the 4th class.

Mr H A Heath, Dist Supt of Police of the 4th class, to be Dist Supt of Police of the 3rd class, vice Mr Cotgrave.

The services of the following officers were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Upper-Burma Military Police:—Lieut E T Gastrell, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut H F Loch, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut H D'u Keary, Madras Staff Corps, Capt E S Hastings, D S O, Madras Staff Corps, Lieut H O'Donnell, Bengal Staff Corps, Capt G R McMullen, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut H F Holland, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut R P S Barnett, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieut R P Colomb, Bombay Staff Corps, Capt V C Tonnochy, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut R M Rainey, Madras Staff Corps, Capt F C Dunlop, Bengal Staff Corps, Capt W Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut E R Hartigan, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieut F O Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Capt C W Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut W G Alban, Bombay Staff Corps, Capt N A K Burne, Bengal Staff Corps, Capt A J R Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut H F E Hodges, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieut A T Young, Madras Staff Corps, Lieut J Phillips, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut H L Custance, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut W G Hatherell, Bombay Staff Corps, Subadar-Major Chutter Sing, Rai Bahadur Lieut J A H Woodgard, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut [illegible] Madras Staff Corps, Lieut S H Pelly, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieut C C Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut G D Atkinson, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieut P B Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps, and Capt E C F Peile, Bengal Staff Corps. The services of the following officers were at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma:—Capt H E Farrant, Madras Staff Corps, Capt P G Huggins, Madras Staff Corps, Capt E E Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut H B Borrodaile, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut W Giles, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut G A Welman, Madras Staff Corps, Lieut W H Dobbie, Madras Staff Corps, Capt J M A Retaillick, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut O C Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut H Trevor, Bengal Staff Corps.

The services of Lieut J Henegan, 27th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as 2nd-in-Command of the Kubo Valley Police Force.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 26th Nov, 1888, on the forenoon of which date Col K J L Mackenzie, Judical Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, assumed charge of his duties:—

Col R Bullock, Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class, sub pro tem, to be a Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Mr H S Nicholetts, Assist Commissioner of the 1st class, and Offg Depy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr A J Dunlop, Assist Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assist Commissioner of the 1st class, but to be seconded during employment in foreign service.

Mr R D Hare, Assist Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assist Commissioner of the 1st class, but to be seconded during employment in foreign service.

Capt J G Morris, Assist Commissioner of the 2nd class, and Offg Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, but to continue to officiate as a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

The substantive promotions of Mr. Hare and Captain Morris are made under the operation of rule 4, section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.

Muhammad Yasin Khan, Assist Commissioner of the 3rd class, and Offg Assist Commissioner of the 1st class, to be an Assist Commissioner of the 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as an Assist Commissioner of the 1st class.

Pandit Suraj Narayan, Supernumerary Assist Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assist Commissioner of the 3rd class on the sanctioned establishment.

The services of Mr. F. Walley-Dod, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem State Railways, and at present employed in the Kashmir State, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

Whereas the Gov-Genl in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; in exercise of such powers and jurisdiction and of the pow

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O. Grenadiers, at his residence, No 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlagh Vales, Devon	.. 2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	.. 2½ by 1½
The Wo lar Lake, Cashmere	.. 3 by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	.. 7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	.. 3½ by 2
Llegn Idwall, Wales	.. 3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	.. 4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	.. 3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	.. 2½ by 2
Figure, Th. Gleaner	.. 3½ by 1½
Flowers, The orchid Basket	.. 3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	.. 3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	.. 2½ by 3½
The Old Subhadar; by C.F J.	.. 2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Suriee; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Back Bay, Bombay; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	.. 2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by ½
The Lushington Fall-Canara; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by ½

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, opposite to Messrs. Kemp and Co., a special consignment of Japanese curiosities, consisting of Arima grass work boxes, trays, photo frames, Japanese tea sets and dessert plates, Enoshima sea shell panels, Miyan shia, elaborately inlaid cabinets, writing tables and folding screens, Shippo richly inlaid flower vases, Nayavo hand painted vases, Bronze inlaid flower vases and table ornaments.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The property of a gentleman—
1 mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 large size fire-proof safe on stand.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chur h Gate Street, opposite the Church, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of soap, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, mechanical toys, dolls, albums, pipes, hardware, accordeons, concertinas, porcelainware, enamelledware, paint boxes, tool chests, lady's shawls, walking sticks, fancy mirrors, inkstands, fancy table ornaments, and many other sundry articles, too numerous to describe.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted, minature brougham, in good order.
Fine Surat cow, with well grown calf, both in first-rate condition, cow gives 10 seers very rich milk, when in full milk.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Depot, Colaba, on account of the concerned—
51 bales cotton lying at Colaba Depot, in a burnt condition.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TELEGRAPH POSTS, suitable for building purposes.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Work-shop, Byculla.
3 lots of 200 posts each.
" 180 "
" 60 "
" 330 "
suitable for building purposes.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. are instructed to sell by Public ...reet, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHR... Auctioneers, the valuable and ... teakwood French polished ...best plated ware, crockery and ...hina and Japanese vases, rich ... oleographs and pictures, hand... kerosine lamps, Brussels and ... the property of a gentleman.
... view 4 days before the day ...

...uable and handsome black... ...d carved French-polished ...dware, very rich crockery ... and Japanese vases, rich... ...ires and oleographs, hand... ...arpets, hanging and table ... property of Major W. G. ...

... and the property will be on ...

...zage and unclaimed goods ...h. Victoria Terminus.

...nt, at 2 p.m., Messrs. ...cted to sell by Public ...l place.
...l unclaimed goods.

...TY VALUABLE LANDED ...ERTY.

...the owners, Messrs. BENNETT ...lic Auction on WEDNESDAY, ...ck in the afternoon on the pre... ...ve, the following very valuable

...terest of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Nai... ...tjee Jamsetjee Naigaumwalla of and ...parcel of land being part of an oart known as Moti Churney, situate on the ...ney Road at Girgaum in Bombay, con... ...surement 418 square yards or thereabout ...Collector of Land Revenue under No. 45 ...dge, tenement and dwelling house standing ...on by the Collector of Municipal Taxes ...Nos. 2272 Street Nos. 448-150, and bounded on ...the Churney Road, on the south by the pro... ...setjee Bomanjee Dubash, on the east by the ...Branch Candy Road and on the west by the ...Pestonjee Pollonjee Seganpuria.

...The property will be sold subject to certain right ...the owners of the adjoining properties along the ...or gullies on the southern and western boundaries ...the property and subject also to certain ...t in a deed of conveyance bearing date 15th ...ber 1869 and to a declaration in the same deed con... ...against selling, conveying, under letting or parting ...the possession of the property to any person not ...a Parsee or Zoroastrian.

...r inspection of the said deed and for further particulars ...and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, ...d Sayani, or Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, Dinsha ...d Kanga, Solicitors for the respective parties.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable vacant pieces of land, suitable for building purposes, situated at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, facing the sea.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises in separate lots, the following valuable pieces of land:—

LOT No 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 1584 ½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the west by the property of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the public road called Peddar Road, on the north by a carriage passage belonging to the estate of the late Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and leading to the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy's bungalow, and on the south by the property lately belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 1763 ½ square yards or there abouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west by the property of the late Mr Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the public road called Peddar Road, on the north by a plot of land lately belonging to the estate of Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, and on the south by a carriage passage belonging to the estate, of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 6, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 cases grey and white woolen flannel.
3 " colored superfine woolen cloth.
2 " " trouserings cloth.
4 " " gold embroidered brocade and gauze.
3 " white mulls and jaconets.
3 " " calico.
3 " " striped mulls.
5 " Embroidered muslin.
2 " silk bordered grey dhooties.
1 " colored prints.
2 " colored Lappets and Jaconets.
1 " imitation gold thread.
2 " alpaca umbrellas.
100 boxes carriage candles.
1 bale Turkey red twist.
On account of the concerned—
E—1669—1 case damaged Turkey red shirtings, ex. Clan Murray.
57 pieces damaged rough brown Holland.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS AND FURNITURE OF THE S.S. "AKOLA."

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana.

The materials and furniture belonging to the s. s, Akola such as table, chairs, cabin banches, couches, dressing glasses, hanging punkhas, windows, glasswave, crockery ware, sails, ropes, donkey, engines, boiler, davits, anchors, chains, blocks, riggins, tanks, winches, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 6, 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,
SURGEON, L. M. & S.,
WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52.
Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.
Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alah bag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Surplus and unserviceable stores, stone-ware Pipes and Junctions, C. I. Fountains, street gullies, cast iron, brass, hall sofas, &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., C. I. E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal stores, Fulton Road, (behind the Crawford Market), THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th Feb., 1889, at 2 p.m., the following:—A number of stoneware pipes and junctions, C. I. drinking Fountains, C. I. street gullies, counters for engines, gouges, copper nozzles, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pumps, balls copper, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools, tanks, gratings, locks, leather hoses, measuring chains and tapes, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, rones, shafts, lamps, tins, woods, casks, tubs, scales, weights, boxes, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, L staves, instrument boxes, sets scales, set and T squares, curves, stencil plates, levels, surgical case, copper wire cloth, gauges, hydrometer, gauging rods, rubber valves, galvanized iron sheets, iron chain, teak hall sofas, chairs, punkahs, purdas, cot, waste paper, harness, zools, posts, doors, windows, coal ashes, mill stones, gunny bags, &c., &c

Also about 50 tons of cast iron scrap (broken pipes, &c.) at the Water Work Stores at Chinchpogly, which may be sold on the spot, on the 7th February 1889, at 4 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 6, 1889.

T. MARWICK & COMPANY,

THIS DAY, the 6th February at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the first floor of their auction rooms, handsome French-polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c. The same comprises drawing-room, dining, writing, and side tables, half-back sofas, sideboard teapoys, chairs, easy chairs, bookstands, ottoman, chests of drawers, hatstand, washhand stand, bedstead child's cradle, clothes presses, marble-topped tables and teapoys, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, table covers &c.

Property on view.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 96, Gilder Street, (new road), opposite Jadowjee Ragowjee's Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome gilt pier glasses, large size musical box, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, fancy flower vases, &c the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 8th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 7, Ropewalk Street, near Messrs. Sassoon and Co's office, Forbes Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, fancy flower vases, pictures, lamps, carpets, the property of A. ROSDALE, Esq., the same comprises dining, drawing, per side, camp, dressing and washhand tables, sofas chairs and easy chairs, sideboard, whatnot, toilet, hat and cabinet stands, iron single and double cots, almirah with mirrordoor, chest of drawer, bagatelle table, small cooking stove, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF ELECTRIC CABLE.

On FRIDAY next the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cavel, in the godown below the house of Javerbhoy Churumchund, by order of Mr. Lekadhur Javerchund and on account and at the risk of Mr. Premchund Roychund.—

About 262 cwts, Electric cable, about 48 miles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On TUESDAY next, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Arab Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Misari, and on account and at the risk of Bechar Kessowjee and Co.—

1 bundle of pearls about 525 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of valuable landed property at Grant Road, opposite the Tramway Terminus.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Gungadhur Balvji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1887,—

All that piece of, Foras new batty land or Government ground with the messuage, rement or dwetting houses built thereon of situate with out or Fort of Bombay, froutts, on the north side at or near Grant Road or Chanam Kiln, situate in sub-district of Bombay, and formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Duarumdes Ringwandass, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.389 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No- 13th and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards of them abouts, and bougded on the east by the house of Poondlie Gangader on the west, by the Chunam Kiln Road, on the north by public road, called Grant Road, and on the south by a passage of Saswra Poorce.

For further particulars and condinous of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna, and Dikshit the Solictors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bazzalow standing thereon, and situate at Valkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jamnadass, and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Goculdass Govindjee, the following immoveable property, viz.:—

All that piece or pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar, in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-distric of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2730, old Survey No. 210 and new Survey No. 7255, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersey Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jetha Doongersy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land and or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kalkhoshru Hiramaneck, and now to the Nawab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook-room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150 and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formely in the occupation of Mr. H. J. Champ, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, Solicitors to the executors, at their Officer, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office in Marine Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 6, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

CONSOLS remained at 99⅛ in London yesterday, and French Rentes in Paris are still quoted at 83¼. Bar Silver was still worth 42½d. per oz. on the other side; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower for Fours, at 66⅝, and ⅛ down for 4½ per cent. at 69⅝. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 108.

The Wheat Market continued dull, but prices were the same as quoted last Friday. In Mincing Lane Linseed had become quiet, and Calcutta seed had declined 3d. per quarter to arrive by both routes; but Bombay seed was still worth 43s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was quiet at previous rates.

An advance of 1-16d. in Mid-Americans took place in Liverpool yesterday, making the price 5 9-16d. per lb: and in Good Fair and Good Dhollera there was a fall to the same extent; while American arrivals were 3-64d. higher for March-April deliveries and 1-16d. in all other positions. The Market closed firm generally, but quiet for Surats, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 500 East Indian. The days Imports were only 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York the spot price remained at 10 cents; but for May Futures the rate was two points lower, at 10·00 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were pretty heavy at 22,000 bales, and the figures to date now give the following comparison with the preceding two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts..	22,000	17,000	20,000
Two days' do. ...	38,000	35,000	39,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	4,482,000	4,620,000	4,514,000

Our local market opened with a very quiet not to say dull feeling this morning, and lower prices were mentioned in some cases; but some improvement in demand having been felt at Colaba, sellers raised their ideas, and general advance of Re. 1 per candy was established, the market closing firm at the rise. The business actually done, however was only on a moderate scale, the principal line having been in Bengals at Rs. 173-96 according to quality; and next Jalgaum at Rs. 204-5,; smaller lots of Dhulia at Rs. 194-5, Oojein, at Rs. 180-6; Khangaum at Rs. 210½; Akola, at Rs. 198; and Indore, at Rs. 197, having also changed hands.

WHEAT has been very quiet, and few transactions have been reported to-day, but we make no change in our last quotations for any description.

SEEDS are in most limited request. The late decline in *Linseed* has not led to any increase in inquiry, and the market for this as well as other kinds is quiet, with prices quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	21,138 bales.
Wheat	29,948 cwt.
Linseed	8,178 "
Rapeseed.....	3,419 "
Gingelly	12,967 "
Ground Nuts	5,754 "

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. The Rhimper (s) has been fixed for early February loading, at 26s. 3d., and the Kepler (s) has been re-chartered for loading late in the month, at 25s. 9d. per ton. The Edin Hall (s) for early March loading has been fixed at 24s. for choice ports only; and another March loading steamer has been taken up at 24s. 6d. for open ports. Business has been done in Cotton to Liverpool, for immediate shipment, at 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. per ton; and in the same cargo to Antwerp at 26s. 3d. for February shipment and 23s. 9d. for March.

EXCHANGE.—Opening with a steady feeling at last evenings' rates this market has been steady in tone, and our closing quotations are partially 1-32d. higher for ready business. Mercantile Bills have come out fairly freely at 1s. 4⅜d. and 1s. 4 25-32d. ready, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for March delivery, after the mail of the 8th, while for April-May delivery 1s. 4¾d. has been quoted. Bank Demand could have been had at 1s. 4 19-32d.; but there is still hardly any demand for remittance. We quote ready

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 9-16d. to 19-32d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits 3	" ..	1s. 4 25-32d. "
Francs 3	" ..	1·76½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been less firm than it at closing had receded to 97 7-16, with the early and late March accounts quoted at 97⅝ and 97 13-16, respectively. The other Paper was still 103, nominal.

SHARES are quite with quotations generally unchanged. A few transactions have been reported in Mill Shares to-day, resulting in an advance of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Hindostan, and Morarji Gokaldas at Rs. 615, Rs. 775, and Rs. 1,585, respectively. Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,135. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 405. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 3,150; and the others are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 785 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	13 pct.	912½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang.		100			
Oriental	11,111		all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	97,200	$125 £20		5 pct	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	252½
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Gawapore Press Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 15	
Bombay Cotton Press	100	2	125	Rs. 10	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,850	1,850	Rs. 40	615
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1115
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...		265
Fort Press Co.	450	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1575
Framjee Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	450
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	200	450	all	Rs. 45	40
Manar Manf. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	57½
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 0	405
New Bazar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs.	5 0
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 35	370
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Ballary)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Stud Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	435
Stud & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,130xd
Sussoon Press Co.	800	500	500	2	50
Valkeshwar Press Co.	600	1,000	1,000	R	590

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	4,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	100 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	65
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	800	800	10 p.c	570
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs. 41½	3,130
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	785
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	196½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs.	21
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		50	Nil	47½
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½d
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20½	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R. 9	352½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	44
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	10	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	Rs. 90	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	600	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co.				p	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—February 1, at Dharwar, the wife of J. L. Johnston, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—January 29, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor J S Allen, Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, of a daughter.

FORDHAM—January 30, at Ajmere, the wife of Mr J W Fordham, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRANDRETH—AMESBURY—January 30, at Roorkee, by the Rev W J Burdett, Lieut-Colonel A M Brandreth, RE, to Theodora Esther Cecil, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon S C Amesbury, B S & M.

DEATH.

CALTHROP—January 17, at Mandalay, from an attack of cholera, Mary Vere de Calthrop (Vera), the beloved infant daughter of Harry Calthrop, Deputy Conservator of Forests, aged 2 years and 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"LEANDRO."—The correspondence must cease.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

THE strange turn of destiny which converted what was originally intended for a printing office into a college was celebrated on Monday by a function which was wanting in nothing save reality. A year ago it was still an open question whether the massive pile now known as Elphinstone College would serve as a Government Printing Press or as a Municipal Hall, and no one was sufficiently in the counsels of fate to suspect that it would be neither, but that having been suddenly taken possession of by the professors and pupils of Elphinstone College in July, it would six months later be perfunctorily dedicated to academic purposes. Last thoughts have in this case proved better than first, for only by determining at all costs to let bygones be bygones is it possible to ask under what access of folly it can ever have been proposed to make a printing office of a building so admirably adapted to make darkness visible. College hours, happily for professors and students alike, are short, and the shortcomings of the building in that respect will be less apparent to them than it would have been to the people for whom it was originally destined. Its chief defect, the want of residential quarters, will be quickly supplied, for Lord Reay, in declaring the building open, announced that the plans and estimates for this much-needed adjunct to the college had been signed, and that the execution of them would be proceeded with at once. The absence of quarters within easy reach of the college has caused graver inconvenience to the students than the public are aware of, and it would have been an unpardonable cruelty if the provision of them had been much longer delayed. This want supplied, Elphinstone College will be as favourably circumstanced for its peculiar work as any college in India. There is an obvious fitness in locating it almost under the shadow of the University buildings; and if it has to make up in massiveness what it wants in grace, we have always to guard against the danger lest it should some day be said—as was said of the Paris Opera [illegible] the music is now of the best—that its cage is too pretty for the birds. Lord Reay doubtless had that contingency in mind when he minimised the importance of bricks and mortar as educational appliances. The Governor's brief address had a sustained appropriateness to the occasion, but His Excellency was under the same disadvantage that Lord Dufferin was under when he came here after having already, as he said, fired his last cartridge. His Convocation address last month had been fairly exhaustive of academic subjects, and his observations were, therefore, in great part didactic. He spoke with well founded confidence of the concurrence and approbation that would have been given to all that had been said and done during the proceedings by the illustrious man whose name the college bore. The appeal to the memory of Mountstuart Elphinstone was appropriate, because no one more strongly insisted upon the necessity of a combination between the State and private effort than he did. No progress, he remarked in a weighty minute on the subject, would be made without great assistance from Government. "Many of the measures necessary for the diffusion of education must depend on the spontaneous zeal of individuals, and could not be effected by any resolution of the Government. The promotion of those measures, therefore, should be committed to the society; but there are others which require an organised system and a greater degree of regularity and permanence than can be expected from any plan the success of which is to depend on personal character. This last branch, therefore, must be undertaken by the Government." To this ideal Lord Reay and his Government, whatever else may be said about their educational policy, have shown a loyal desire to conform. In times of difficulty, when there would have been excuse for staying their hands, they have not been stinting in the support that they have given to collegiate education, here at all events. The pinch may be felt in other directions, but at the Presidency higher education will not suffer from lack of pecuniary resources. Lord Reay gave on Monday an assurance which practically removes Elphinstone College and Elphinstone High School from risk, though it was accompanied with intimations much less reassuring to other institutions. Government, he said, wished to concentrate their efforts on a few institutions, and to make them model institutions, leaving it to private effort to come up to these models. The springs of private generosity are by no means dried up in this Presidency. Last year the University received benefactions amounting to over a lakh of rupees, much of it from distant donors, who can scarcely see a direct local return to their bounty. The incentive to the particular private effort that is now looked for is more direct than that which has prompted these large gifts to the University. If Ahmedabad or Ahmednagar or Poona is asked to do more than it has done for the support of higher and secondary education, the outlay and the return alike will be at its own door. Elphinstone College, though it has been so largely taken in charge by the Government, is itself in great part the product of private effort. The nucleus of its resources consisted in two lakhs and three-quarters of rupees, which were collected in Bombay seventy years ago to commemorate the popular and beneficent administration of Lord Elphinstone, the purpose of the fund being defined to be "the foundation of professorships for the purpose of teaching the natives the English language, and the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe; to be held in the first instance by learned men to be invited from Great Britain until the natives of the country should be found perfectly competent to undertake the office." The Government are, as Lord Reay remarked, allowing themselves to be liberal in maintaining the edifice built on this foundation, and they look to private munificence to be as bountiful as the Elphinstone College itself proves the well-to-do citizens of the Presidency to have been in the past. In Bombay itself there is no danger of its ever failing. The growing wealth of the city will at all times be equal to the demands that education in its higher grades will make. But in the mofussil the case is necessarily different. Prosperity is there a plant of slow growth. In some of the centres of population from which most appears to be expected wealth is stationary, if not diminishing. Their capacity to help themselves is a question that experience must decide, for the Government seem resolved to give them ample opportunities of showing what they are able and willing to do. The model institutions which are to live on the favour of the Government at the Presidency will only partly fulfil their purpose if the mofussil towns are unable or unwilling to work up to the excellent patterns that will here be set before them.

THE law in France provides for the protection of the French manufacturer and the French buyer by some ambiguous provisions which appear to be almost similar to those of the English Merchandize Marks Act of 1887. But inasmuch as these provisions have been interpreted in different senses by the Court of Cassation, the recent ruling being diametrically opposite to that which prevailed for years, there is a painful degree of uncertainty as to what will entail seizure and what will be allowed complete immunity. So long ago as 1824 it was made a penal offence to affix, lengthen, abridge, or otherwise alter the name of any manufacturer so as to make it appear that goods had been produced by some other manufacturer and at some other place other than the real producer and place of origin. This appeared to be very thorough-going, and it is really the base of existing regulations on the subject. But it gave no protection to anything, but manufacturers' mark; it did not protect merchants' marks affixed to goods not manufactured by them. In 1857 a law was passed which prohibited any goods manufactured abroad, bearing the name or place of a French factory. Such goods could not even be warehoused in France, and were liable to seizure wherever found, and any one deceiving a purchaser by representing as French, goods of foreign origin, was liable to be punished by from three months to a year's imprisonment and a fine, which might equal a fourth of the amount of damage sustained by the party injured. The courts and the Government alike held that no offence was committed by placing the name of a French manufacturer or merchant on an article manufactured abroad, except when it was done fraudulently. This was the recognised view of the law. After a lapse of twenty years the Court of Cassation found that this was a mistake, seeing that the object of the law of 1824 was to protect fair trading by prohibiting and punishing the placing on goods of any name of a place other than the place of manufacture. The Customs officers were directed in the year 1886 to seize "foreign wares which bear either the mark or name of a French manufacturer or the name or place of a factory situated in France." This is virtually the provision of the English Marks Act passed the best year, and now enforced in the United Kingdom. But in France it is not such plain-sailing. Some of the courts have refused to san

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The excitement regarding Mr. O'Brien continues, and the Radicals in England are now stirring up an agitation expressing sympathy with him.

Mr. Denis Kilbride, Home Rule Member for South Kerry, has been arrested at Leicester under the Crimes Act.

THE AUSTRIAN THRONE.

VIENNA, FEB. 4.

The renouncing of the heirship to the Austrian throne by the Archduke Charles, in favour of his son Francis, was premature, as nothing will be done in the matter until the chance of a posthumous heir to Prince Rudolph being born is settled.

VISITORS TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 5.

The *Pioneer* states that Sir John McNeil, V.C., and the Rev. Dr. Lansdell, the Central Asian Missionary explorer, are visiting Calcutta this week.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, officiates as Under-Secretary in the Home Department in the place of Mr J. P. Hewett, who is taking short leave.

MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE'S OFFER TO GOVERNMENT.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has offered the Government one thousand Transport animals fully equipped, which he promises to keep always in readiness for active service.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CASHMIR FORCES.

Major Drummond and Captain Hogge have gone to Kashmir, to assist in the re-organization of the Maharajah's forces.

THE NEW RAILWAY ACT.

Under the new Railway Act, power will be given to the Government to appoint three Commissioners to adjudicate in matters arising out of the working of the Act. The Commissioners will probably be a High Court Judge, a Commercial and a Railway expert.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning outward bound for Kurrachee.

SUEZ, FEB. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara outward bound ... Kurrachee left here yesterday

...amer Peshawur arrived here ...oon.

... Clan Graham, left here day

ADEN, FEB.

...loyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer ...re this evening for Bom-

COLOMBO, FEB. 5.

... Aden has arrived.

...INANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

...et closed firm. Surats

.....	4½

...as been quiet but steady.

...ays' sight	1 4 3-16
... account	99½
...tes	83¾
...r	66⅜
.....	69⅝
... Loan	108
.....	42½

...ETER READINGS.

...ONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 4.

... ...	73·0

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

...m.	63·6
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	80 3
4 p.m.	79·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoort, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Wednesday morning, 6th February. Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi 12-30 on Thursday 7th instant. Cable Punta Rassa Key West is still interrupted. Telegrams for the West Indies and Guyana will be sent over the interrupted section by boats leaving twice a week without extra charge. The Galveston route is now open. Cable Trinidad, Demerara is interrupted. This cuts off the communication with British Guiana.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 5.—The barometer has risen in Northern and North-Eastern India. The rise is large over and near the hills, and the depression over the Himalayas yesterday has filled up. The barometer has fallen rapidly at Quetta, and in Sind, and a shallow depression is passing eastwards through Sind,. This morning it is apparently of little importance. The temperature has increased rapidly at the hill stations and in the Punjab, Sind, Rajaputana, Central India, and Madras. The temperature yesterday was nearly five degrees below normal in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces. The winds are unchanged in the general direction, except Sind, where they show a feeble cyclonic circulation. The skies are clear except in Southern India. No rain is reported as having fallen yesterday.

PREPARATIONS for the winter-crops in Sind have been going on apace, and the barren surface of the land is in places refreshingly relieved by emerald-green patches of wheat and mustard crops.

THE *Economist*, in quoting a report of the meeting of Bombay Millowners last December, says:—The people of Manchester might, we think, be better employed than in striving under the guise of humanitarianism, to hamper the Indian cotton industry.

THE INDIAN SECTION AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

OUR London correspondent writes:—I hear that a slight difference of opinion has sprung up between the Committee of the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition and the Executive Council presided over by the ex-Lord Mayor of London, Sir Polydore de Keyser. At a recent meeting of the Indian Committee they unanimously appointed a Mr. Walker as superintendent and manager of the Indian Court working under the Honorary Director (Mr. Vincent Robinson) and the principal of the English department, Mr. Trueman Wood. Mr. Walker, besides being a man of Indian experience, was recommended for the good work he did at the Glasgow Exhibition. Moreover, he is the agent of the Indian Tea Districts Association, and his arrangements with that body enabled the Committee to obtain the promise of his services at a much lower rate of pay than would otherwise have been possible. The final appointment rests with Sir Polydore de Keyser and his colleagues, who object to Mr. Walker not on any personal grounds, but because they think his connection with the Tea Association one of the principal—I may say *the* principal—exhibitor might lead to a conflict of interests. Sir Polydore de Keyser did one or two extremely silly things during his mayoralty, for which he was sharply taken to task by the Press, and your readers will therefore not be astonished to learn that in his opinion the appointment of a manager of the Indian Court is quite unnecessary. "He stated," the Honorary Director reports, "that the attendants would sweep and keep the place in order, and otherwise provide for discipline within it. Nothing more was needed." In justice to his colleagues, who are not all ex-Lord Mayor, it should be stated that they took a more sensible view, but while they agree that in the interests of Indian art and commerce it is necessary that the person in charge should be practically acquainted with our Eastern Empire and its trade, they think it undesirable to combine the agency of the Tea Association and the general management in one and the same individual. At a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Section held at the rooms of the Society of Arts on Tuesday under the Presidency of Sir George Birdwood, the Honorary Director reported the refusal of the executive to sanction Mr. Walker's appointment. After full discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., seconded by Mr. Watson (representing the tea interest):—"That this Committee respectfully represent to the Executive that in their opinion there is not, and cannot be, any conflict of interests between the Indian Tea Districts association and the other exhibitors; that the Indian Committee is presumably the best judge of this point and of the qualities required in a manager of the section, and therefore they would again ask the Executive to appoint as manager the gentleman selected by the Association to be their agent. The Committee strongly urge this appointment because they are distinctly of opinion that a competent manager of the Indian Section under Mr. Wood and the Honorary Director is absolutely necessary." There the matter rests for the present. Meanwhile the work in Paris is proceeding satisfactorily, and when the British Ambassador and former Viceroy of India is taken to view the operations, as I understand he probably will be in a few days, His Excellency will find that substantial progress has been made with the erection of Mr. Purdon Clarke's artistic serai. The Indian Committee is composed of a number of gentlemen, all of whom are connected with India, and after the trouble they have taken to make the collection a success, it would be both ungracious and imprudent to override their wishes on a point which they consider of vital importance.

MR. CAINE, M.P., IN BOMBAY.

HAVING returned to Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Caine devoted almost the whole of yesterday to visiting Parsee schools in the Fort. In the forenoon they inspected Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution and the Bombay Proprietary School, and in the afternoon Bai Bhicaji's Parsee Girls' School and the Alexandra Native General Institution. At all these establishments the visitors were most cordially welcomed. They in their turn seemed pleased with everything they saw and heard. The Kindergarten system and the drilling discipline just introduced at Sir Jamsetji's School very much interested Mr. and Mrs. Caine. The drilling of young girls of the age of 5 and 6 was very good. The boys' department seems to have been kept in a state of high efficiency, which is of course expected from the patience and well-known teaching qualifications of Mr. D. A. Wadia, the able Principal. Altogether the education imparted at this charitable institution very much impressed the visitors. At the Proprietary School the interesting part was the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Caine to three of the students of the school who passed at the last matriculation examination with the highest number of marks. The visitors were pleased with the high character of the education imparted in this the oldest of the schools entirely conducted by private enterprise without any grant-in-aid from Government. Mr. Hormusjee Jehanghir, the proprietor, acknowledged the visit in a few suitable words. Mr. Caine replied, stating that he considered the training imparted as admirable and reflecting the greatest credit on the headmaster. At Bai Bhicaji's School Mr. and Mrs. Caine were delighted to see the happy faces of hundreds of Parsi girls in their bright costumes. Some very good Gujerati verses were recited and a couple of native songs were rendered. The ventilation as as well as other arrangements of the school were admired. A good quantity of needle and embroidery work in silk and gold much interested the visitors. The school has 3 branches, with girls numbering one thousand. The committee have just commenced imparting instructions to the advanced girls in cutting clothes, and they propose to have a culinary department very shortly. Altogether the education imparted in this school much impressed the visitors. The last school visited was the Alexandra Institution. Here Mr. and Mrs. Caine were delighted with the excellent progress made by the girls in English, music, and singing. A choice assortment of fancy needle-work and embroidery, very pleasing to view and creditable to the assiduity of the fair pupils, were much admired. With the singing of the National Anthem, the visit was brought to a close.

MARRIAGE AT TARDEO.

A GORGEOUS and numerously-attended marriage took place on Monday, the 4th inst., in the family of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and brothers at their residence at Tardeo. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw has for upwards of a quarter of a century been trading at Aden, where by his enterprise, industry, and commercial knowledge, he has built up his reputation and his fortune. He has travelled in Arabia, East Coast of Africa, on the European Continent, and England, and has gained vast experience in commerce. He owns properties in Arabia and in Bombay, is the local agent for the British Navy, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's, the Dutch, and one or two other steam navigation companies, is the Consul for Spain and Portugal, and has an Ice Factory in the town. For the Parsis of Aden he has recently built a Fire-temple, and is a permanent donor of some charitable institutions. On the marriage day he set apart nearly Rs.2,000 for local charities in Bombay. For the last eight or ten days his bungalow had been most tastefully decorated with lights of all hues and shades and flowers of the season. In the rear of the house a temporary canopied mandap has been erected and used as the dining saloon. On Friday evening last, nearly five hundred Parsi ladies and on Saturday twelve hundred Parsi gentlemen were invited to dinner; and on the wedding day (Monday) there was a grand assembly of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. Each evening there were amusements of all descriptions, music and singing, both English and native, dance parties, and negro-minstrels, &c. The festivities were brought to a close early on Tuesday morning after the final religious ceremonies solemnising the marriages of four couples.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN THE CITY.

Two of the most disastrous fires that have occurred in the city of Bombay for many years broke out last night—one at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, where three blocks of dwelling-houses were entirely destroyed and another at Mahaluxmee, off Clarke Road and D'Lisle Road, where hay stacks numbering over fifty and a quantity of timber were demolished. The latter was the first of the conflagrations to be discovered. It was about a quarter to 10 o'clock that the first of the flames were seen to burst from one of the stacks, and fanned by a gentle breeze blowing from the north-east, ere any alarm could be given or ere any fire appliances could be got up on the scene, the whole yard, which is about 300 square yards in extent, was from one end to the other one mass of raging flame. It must be said, however, that nothing could have exceeded the promptitude with which the fire-engine from Byculla, followed by the engines from Pydhownee and the Fort, put in an appearance, but their efforts, considering the rapid spread of the flames and the firm hold they had obtained ere they arrived, were all of no avail in saving the doomed property. They prevented it, however, from spreading to the mills and other buildings in the vicinity. The scene at the fire was one of the greatest confusion and excitement. Crowds of people numbering several thousands assembled upon the plain and in Clark Road and DeLisle Road, heedless of the tremendous heat, and blinding and choking smoke which drove across them. The conflagration lit up the sky for miles round, and from every part of the city it attracted hundreds of excited people to the scene. Although there was no apparent danger from sparks or burning embers to any of the buildings in the neighbourhood, it was evident the fire would not be completely got under before morning; indeed, judging from a fire of a similar character which occurred on the same spot about three years ago, it may be days before the burnt stacks may cease smouldering.

While the conflagration at Mahaluxmee was at its height, news was brought to Superintendent Smith that another fire, likely to prove more disastrous than the first, had broken out in that densely populated part of the native town at Gowlee Mohola, near by the Peer Khan Musjid, on the Bellasis Junction Road. There being a first-rate supply of water from the stand pipes along the Clark and DeLisle Roads, from which six powerful jets of water could be thrown upon the burning hay and timber, Superintendent Smith at once despatched the three fire-engines to Bellasis Junction Road. Here it was discovered that the fire had caught a firm hold upon a back building, to which access could only be gained through a blind gully. Along this the hose was promptly laid, but it seemed that, unlike at the first fire, the supply of water was not particularly good, and soon the burning embers which shot angrily upwards and fell in showers upon the street, found their way into another two-storied dwelling-house and soon the two were burning fiercely. All efforts of the firemen were now wisely directed, not in attempting so much to put out the buildings which had already fallen a prey to the flames, but in trying to save the other adjoining buildings from also catching fire. Their endeavours were for some time successful, when the excitement of the vast crowd of the populous which completely blocked the street increased, as from the roof of another dwelling facing the street long tongues of fire were seen to issue, and ere it was possible to get the hose directedd upon it, the upper flat was in flames. Fire burst from almost every window simultaneously, and from the exceedingly combustible material of which the building was constructed it seemed as if it too was doomed along with the others. Here the greatest of credit must be given to the expeditious and expert manner in which the firemen manipulated their appliances, for almost as quickly as was the outbreak, the flames were checked and confined to the upper part of the building, although the furniture and property in the rooms below were bound to have suffered considerable damage, if they were not destroyed from the water. About one o'clock this morning, although the fire was not by any means overcome, it was apparent that there was little fear of any further outbreak. In the confusion and excitement it was difficult to discover who were the unfortunate occupants of the houses and what would be the value of the property destroyed, nor will an estimate be arrived at till proper enquiries can be instituted to-day. In neither of the fires either could any explanation be given as to the cause of the outbreak. At both places, notwithstanding the large crowds that assembled, the most complete order was maintained by policemen, both mounted and on foot, under the personal superintendence of Colonel Wilson, Commissioner, and Mr. H. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

SHOULD PARSIS JOIN THE CONGRESS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In that string of resolutions arrived at in the last Congress at Allahabad we find the following:—"That no subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subject Committee or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the President thereof to the introduction of which the Hindoo or Mahomedan delegates as a body shall object unanimously, or nearly unanimously, and if after the discussion of any subject which has been admitted for discussion it shall appear that all the Hindoo or all the Mahomedan delegates as a body are unanimously or nearly unanimously opposed, provided that this rule shall refer only to subjects in regard to which the Congress has not already definitely pronounced an opinion."

I read this resolution over and over again; looked through all the speeches of the delegates; looked through the speeches of the few Parsis present in it, to see if a single word has been said in regard to the interests of the Parsis. It is not the omission of the Parsis from the resolution alone, but their omission even from the discussion on it that has struck me as queer. A fine compliment to the Parsis, indeed; particularly when we bear in mind that one of them did so much in the last Congress as to turn round the whole body of it on one single "emasculation" theory of his, and all this at the risk he has now incurred of being called hasty, wanting in foresight, and trying to apply European principles to methods for re-dressing eastern grievances. Neither can the slight put upon the Parsis by a distinct omissin to consider their wishes and interests be excused on the ground of oversight. The Hindoos and the Mahomedan organizers cannot excuse the slight by asseverating that whatever effects the interests of them both will affect the interests of the Parsis as well. To say this would be, I submit, to add insult to injury. For, which of us Parsis has ever cared to see the Arms Act repealed? Is not the future safety of the Parsis involved in the free arming of the two nations? Was not, therefore, the passing of the resolution for the repeal of the Arms Act of great interest to the Parsis, although we know the Hindoos and the Mahomedans were at one on this subject. Perhaps Mr. P. M. Mehta's advocating the repeal will be indicated as having represented the Parsi interests on the subject; but, as I said in a previous communication, the presence of one or two Parsis did not mean a general representation from the Parsis? Why, even that merchant prince, Sir Dinshaw Petit, altogether disapproves of the Parsis joining the Congress! Even one of the best Indian newspapers edited by a Parsi gentleman has disapproved of the passing of the resolution about the Arms Act. Although I maintained that Parsi editors write for their readers, yet I cannot help yielding to the temptation to infer that he included the sentiments of the Parsi community on the Arms Act resolution when he wrote in terms of disapp oval of it. I submit the inquiry once again, but this time in connection with another point: will the Parsis join a Congress in which the Hindoos and the Mahomedans so distinctly ignore their existence, and their interests in an important resolution arrived at by them and quoted in the beginning of this letter.—Yours, &c.,

Lahore, 1st Feb. 1889. M. M. MURZBAN.

THE VERNACULARS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I anticipated in a previous letter, two more memorials on the subject of the vernaculars, besides the one from the Gujerat Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad, already noticed in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, have been since sent in to the Registrar of the University by two representative associations in the Presidency—the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, speaking for the Deccan, and the Kanarese Association of Dharwar, representing the Carnatic. Thus we have now the Deccan, the Carnatic, and Gujerat all joining in one unanimous appeal to the University authorities for a recognition of the spoken languages of the people in the higher courses of the University. Sindh alone, too fully occupied perhaps with weightier matters of administrative concern, has not yet spoken, but friends assure me that we shall not have to wait long for a representation on the subject from that Province also; and we may now safely take it that there is but one feeling in regard to this point throughout the Presidency, and that is in favour of the change so warmly advocated by Mr. Modak and other friends of the vernaculars.

It is quite a pleasure to note that the position taken up in all those three memorials is both reasonable and moderate. The case is not put as between the classical languages and the vernaculars. They all concur in recognising the value of the classicals as a branch of liberal culture, and deprecate any change in the position which they at present deservedly occupy in the higher examinations of the University under the arrangements carried out in 1862-63. "We are anxious to state definitely at the outset," writes the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, "that we do not, in any way, wish to propose a curtailment or even a modification of the present standard of English and the classics in the Arts Course"—a declaration, by the way, which ought to disarm the opposition of the classical scholars. All that is asked for is, that the spoken languages of the land should be recognised for the higher examinations, and be admitted to a co-ordinate place side by side with their parent classicals, from which they are at present dissociated to the serious prejudice of the progress of both. In the demand so formulated, there seems to be nothing calculated to mark such an abrupt or large departure as to rouse opposition or invite adverse criticism. Our Arts course, as at present prescribed, is more or less felt on all sides to be out of touch with popular requirements by reason of this anomalous exclusion of the people's languages from its range, and certainly it cannot be any the worse; but on the contrary, if anything, will be infinitely better for the removal of that indefensible anomaly. Not even the staunchest opponent of the change will have it in his power to say that, if carried out, it would involve a lowering of the intellectual franchise of the University."

This popular demand for the re-introduction of the vernaculars into the University curriculum could have received no weightier sanction of authority than it has received in the observations of Lord Reay on the subject in the course of his recent Convocation address as Chancellor of the University. "In the Faculty of Arts, greater attention should be paid," said his Lordship to the study of the vernaculars. To say that higher education has no concern with the spoken languages of the country, that they have nothing from which a student can derive advantage is a proposition which seems to be essentially unacademic, nor can it be regarded favourably from the utilitarian point of view." The case for the admission of the vernaculars to the Arts course could not have been better put from the point of view of liberal culture or practical utility, and these remarks of H. E. the Chancellor constitute an authoritative pronouncement in favour of the claims of these languages to a place in the scheme of University education, on which Mr. Modack and those who are labouring with him in this field of University Reform may justly congratulate themselves. Lord Reay's declaration, if it does nothing else, gives us a guarantee that the subject will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of the Senate. Fortunately for the cause of the vernaculars, there is a most gratifying practical consensus of views on the central question of principle involved in this controversy. Ever since the Court of Directors, in their famous Education Despatch of July 19, 1859, wrote (para. 13) "that it is neither our aim nor desire to substitute the English language for the vernacular dialects of the country," recognised "the importance of the languages which are understood by the great mass of the population" to serve as media "for the general diffusion of European knowledge—the main object of education in India"—and added that "it is indispensable, therefore, that in any general scheme of education the study of them should be assiduously attended to"—there has been nothing in the attitude of the University or the Education Department on the subject in this Presidency, indicative of any the slightest desire to depart from the sound principle so authoritatively enunciated, and ignoring the central aim, to allow the spoken languages of the people to fall into neglect, deteriorate as literary languages, and in course of time degenerate into mere *patois*. As you have justly pointed out in your able leaders on this question, political considerations such as unhappily sway and determine the action of some of the European Governments in the matter, have absolutely no place in India. As Sir Comer Petheram so eloquently said in his recent address to the Calcutta University as Vice-Chancellor, "Here is no question of Government influence or pressure—of Russia striving to extirpate the Polish language from Poland, and using every devise open to a really despotic Government to discourage and prohibit its use. Such things have been done, but not in India and not by England; and let us fervidly pray, that they may never be. The desirability as well as the necessity of promoting in every possible way and by every possible means open to the University and to the Education Department the development of the living languages of the country, so as to make them fitting vehicles for the diffusion of the benefits of higher education among the masses of the people, is unreservedly recognised on all hands and always and steadily kept in view. There is here no divergence of views and no note of dissent as to the central object to be reached, as far as this branch of study is concerned. What, however, divides the opinion of authorities is the practical question of *modus operandi* as to the best means of accomplishing that object—a question of plan and executive arrangement, not of principle and policy.

The case made out in support of the present arrangement by its defenders is not so weak as is in some quarters supposed. In the first place it is argued, and with considerable force, that these vernaculars of the country, crude and undeveloped as they are, and with a literature poor, one-sided, unoriginal, devoid of fresh, invigorating ideas, are comparatively useless for purposes of liberal culture, and are not fit subjects for recognition in the higher examinations of the University, that these dialects, in their present state of imperfection, have nothing to gain by such recognition, which would only have the effect of needlessly encumbering the courses of higher study without any compensatory advantage, and that the best way to help on their progress is to give the greatest possible encouragement to the study and cultivation of their parent-classicals, on the revival of which—and on which alone—they must for the present mainly depend for a fuller development and a richer literature. This argument, so advanced, is based on history, and the analogy of the modern European languages, and must be allowed to be a strong one, however open to challenge is the underlying assumption as to the crude and defective structure of these languages and the barren poverty of their literatures, which, together, are said to make them unfit subjects of liberal study. Sir Bartle Frere in his Convocation speech, as Chancellor of the University in 1862-63, put it in these words:—"Some discussion has arisen, which must, I believe, bear useful fruit regarding the relative merits of the classical languages of the country as compared with the vernaculars, as objects of University study. I will not anticipate the results of this discussion. No one estimates more highly than I do the importance of vernacular education; no one has a higher estimate of the capabilities of some of our Indian Vernacular languages; no one has higher hopes as to the space which they may one day fill in the literature of India. But I would remind you that the improvement of any vernacular language, which has but a scanty modern literature of its own, must depend mainly on the cultivation of classical languages. However great the natural capabilities of language, it cannot become suited to the wants of a highly civilized people except by the cultivation of those languages which already have a classical literature of their own. It was the men who learnt, lectured, and examined in Latin and Greek, who matured the modern English, German, French, and Italian out of the illiterate dialects which served the purposes of our earlier ancestors, and it is only by a similar process that we can hope to see the vernacular languages of modern India occupy the same position of popular usefulness and permanence" (*vide* University Calendar for 1864-65, pages 344-45.) Professor Wordsworth is a staunch upholder of this view of the matter, and it is much to be regretted that he is not at present amongst us by reason of his health, to take his part in this controversy.

Another argument, no less powerful, is also urged in defence of the present exclusion of those vernaculars of the country from the Arts curriculum of the University. Those who ask the University to recognise these languages for the higher examinations, in the hope that such recognition will go a great way towards ensuring their successful development, place, it is said, more reliance than experience warrants on the unaided influence of University action in the matter. The development of a nation's language must emphatically be its own work: it must depend upon the growth and expansion of national life. As this life broadens and deepens on its varied lines of activity, the demands of popular speech must necessarily increase *pari passu* and its structural and literary enrichment must follow as a matter of course. Demand alone can create supply, and this law holds good in this department of literary activity as it does in the domain of economic facts. Unless, therefore, we should have in the back-ground a strong creative force in the expanding life of the community to create and sustain an effective demand for the enrichment of the popular idiom, it would be idle to expect that any artificial stimulus, such as the isolated action of the University might supply, would have any considerable effect in the direction desired. The growth of the modern European languages is in a far more important degree the result of this many-sided national life and progress of Europe than of the single action of the European Universities. Indian History also bears similar testimony. Hence, as nation life developes and expands in India, the development of the spoken languages of the people will naturally follow without the artificial stimulus of University help. Protection is bad, and generally proves useless in the literary sphere as in the commercial; and it is not in the power, nor is it indeed within the province of the University to assist in this development of popular speech otherwise than by indirectly helping in the general expansion of national life, and turning out a class of men who, nurtured in the literature and philosophy of the West and Ancient India, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of modern thought, may be able to take their proper share in the enrichment of their national languages and literature. This the University is at present doing by assigning a prominent place in its scheme of higher studies among other subjects to the classical languages of the country, and to ask it to give direct recognition to the vernaculars in the higher examinations with a view to secure an artificial stimulus for their development is to ask it to step out of the proper limits of its sphere and assume a function which does not appertain to it. This was one of the strongest arguments on which Sir A. Grant mainly relied in the debates of 1862-63 for keeping out the vernaculars from the programme of University studies. As far as I understand this controversy, these two arguments, set forth above, constitute the main defence of the present exclusion of the vernaculars from the Arts course. Both are strong arguments, each in its own way, and neither can be condemned as "essentially unacademic." And they have to be met by the advocates of the vernaculars. A review of the reply to these, as suggested in Mr. Modack's able pamphlet and in the three memorials I have referred to above, I beg to reserve, with your permission, for another occasion.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, Thakhurdwar, Feb. 2. G. V. JOSHI.

OBJECTIONABLE VISITORS.

THE serious nuisance caused by the immigration into Bombay of hundreds of able-bodied Kathiawaris and their families has not yet ceased. A large encampment of these people has been formed in the immediate vicinity of the Fort, where, according to the police, over 560 live there huddled together like sheep and breeding disease. Several cases of measles, it appears, have broken out among them, and there has been six deaths among the children from it. The nuisance, too, is not limited to the encampment for during the day most of the able-bodied men, and women go about begging in the streets, while the other women and the children lie about the footpaths of the garden near the Bori Bunder terminus. Some steps towards ridding the city of these unwelcome visitors should be taken. Superintendent McDermott yesterday placed ten of these men before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging them, under the Police Act, with having been found begging in the streets. The men denied that they were begging when they were arrested; they averred that they were going about the town purchasing what they wanted. One of the men asked if there was any independant witness other than the police sepoy who swore that they were begging when he arrested them

Mr. Cooper informed them that they were liable to be sent to jail for one month when they were found begging.

Superintendent McDermott then asked the Magistrate to be allowed to speak. He said that his Worship would probably recollect that a short time ago a large number of Kathiwaris came to Bombay on account of an alleged famine in Kathiawar. There were so many of them that it was deemed necessary to form a relief camp at Byculla for them, so as to segregate them from the townspeople. It was, however, ascertained that the scarcity was not so great as had been made out, and the Committee who had formed the relief camp undertook to send the immigrants back to their villages. About 300 were sent back, but about 200 of them remained behind and positively refused to leave Bombay. Since then many returned to Bombay again, and now there were about 560 men., women, and children, mostly Kathiawaris, encamped on the public footpath, on the east side of the gardens, near the Bori Bunder police station. They were huddled together there like sheep,.

Mr. Cooper: I should not be justified in sending these 500 to jail.

Superintendent McDermott thought his Worship knew what was best. Measles had broken out among them, and there had been five or six deaths among the children already. It was a serious matter considering how close they were to the Fort.

Mr. Cooper then spoke to the Superintendent privately, after which he said that after he had heard what [Mr. McDermott said in the matter he had no doubt that it was a very great nuisance to persons frequenting the Fort to be constantly annoyed in the streets by numbers of beggars. He certainly would not be justified in sending 600 beggars to fill up the jails. But he was informed that the Commissioner of Police had written to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject, and his Worship did not feel the slightest doubt but that the Commissioner would at once take steps to prevent this nuisance to the public continuing. All that his Worship could do was to inform the accused what they were liable to, if they were found again annoying any one in the Fort by begging, and that on the next occasion he would have to take severer steps than merely warning and discharging them, as he now did.

In answer to his Worship, who asked if they were willing to return to their villages if they were sent back, all of them readily replied that they would. They were then allowed to go.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have sanctioned for a further period of two years the retention by the Government of Queensland of the services of Captain C. H. DesVœux, Bengal Staff Corps.

THE temporary wound pension of £70 a year granted to Lieutenant L. C. Fryer, 45th Sikhs, has been allowed for another year, subject to a further report by a medical board at the expiration of that period.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles are at last to have a head-quarters of their own, the Government of India having accorded sanction to their construction at a cost of Rs. 54,686; the work to be commenced at once. The building is to be constructed between the Eden Gardens and the High Court—a position which does not commend itself, as it is too far from the centres from which the corps is recruited.

THE general question whether officers may use Form E certificates when proceeding to Presidency towns for examination in the native languages, and when returning to their stations, having been under consideration, it has been decided by the Government of India that as officers travelling under such circumstances cannot be regarded as moving "on duty" they shall not be allowed Form E certificates. The question of travelling allowances on such occasions having also been considered, it has been decided to reduce the allowance in future to a single first-class fare for each journey; as the travelling allowance hitherto drawn at a double first-class fare of railway for each of the journeys from and back to the officer's station by successful candidates in examinations other than those in the higher standard of Hindustani and Persian is more liberal than the circumstances required. The regulations on the subject will be modified accordingly.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

As was briefly noticed in our issue of yesterday, Lord Reay formally opened the new Elphinstone College, Rampart Row, on Monday evening. Amongst the guests who assembled in the large hall of the building were the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Major-General White, the Very Rev. Dr. Porter, S. J., Mr. W. E. Hart, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Dr. Arnott, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Dr. (Miss) Peechy, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, the Hon. Mr. Pherozshaw Metha, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik, Prince Samatsinghji, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. S. Bengalee, Mr. Munsookram Suriaram Tripathi, Professors P. Peterson, Slater, Oliver, Moos, Lyon, McDonald, Barret, Sanjana, and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit.

When His Excellency Lord Reay, who was accompanied by Lady Reay, the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Lee-Warner, and attended by Captain Hamilton, A.D.C., appeared in the hall he was received with a most enthusiastic cheer by the students.

Dr. Peterson addressing His Excellency said:—

Your Excellency,—On behalf of the professors, fellows, and students of this College, I beg very cordially to thank you for the honour you have done us in consenting to formally open this building. The mistake made when the Presidency Arts College was put in a remote corner of the town, amidst surroundings which, suitable as we are glad to think they are for our younger sister, Technical Education, were well calculated to choke Arts and Letters, has long been recognised. The Director of Public Instruction has repeatedly pressed it on the notice of Government, and expressed his conviction that the Elphinstone College would never flourish as it ought to until it was removed from the position it occupied. When in April 1886 it was proposed to enlarge the college by the erection of additional buildings on the other side of the railway a feeling of despair came over us. We had long learned to regard the scream of the locomotive engine as a voice that must have way, whatever lectures might happen to be going on. It appeared now that we were to be a college with a railway wandering at its own sweet will right through the middle of us. Mr. Wordsworth carried our sad case to your Excellency; and it is to your Excellency that we owe the realisation of a dream we have long cherished. It is a great pleasure to admit a further debt which we owe to your Excellency. Circumstances made it impossible for us to act in this matter in accordance with the wise French proverb, which bids you build a new house and let a friend live in it for the first year. Indeed, we had to move into this building before it was quite finished. Your Excellency has lent a ready and a patient ear to every suggestion of improvement in the arrangements we have made. We thank you very specially for the additional rooms in the south wing, which have enabled us to meet all our requirements in the way of lecture-rooms. We thank also the officers of the Public Works Department, and particularly Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, the architect of this noble pile of buildings, for the courtesy and patience with which they have endeavoured to carry out our wishes. We shall soon, sir, be independent of the borrowed furniture now in use. And we shall soon have a boarding-house for our mofussil students near the college itself. With these additions we are well equipped; and we anticipate with confidence for the college a long and useful career in the heart of this great city. (Applause.)

It would be to affect an indifference which we are far from feeling if we were to ignore on an occasion like this the fact that higher education, and the men to whom it is entrusted, are for the moment on their trial in India. You yourself, Sir, have referred in your Convocation speech to a growing distrust of the educated [illegible] latent misgiving as to the wisdom of the [illegible] of education in India of which we are the instruments. The questions lately sent through the breadth and the length of the land by the Government of India appeared to many of us to [illegible] of that distrust. The opinions forwarded to the Presidency, along with the conclusions [illegible] Excellency's Goverment have arrived [illegible] clude the opinion submitted by the College this college on a matter of great moment to take this opportunity of publicly submitting views which will be found expressed in the report of Public Instruction's letter. Without entirely dispute the assumption that [illegible] has been neglected under the present system of education. With Mr. Chatfield we have [illegible] lessons on morals: perfect faith, [illegible] in English literature, permeated as [illegible] ethics. And it is a great pleasure to [illegible] that an officer who was long Principal [illegible] before he became Director of Public Instruction [illegible] emphatically of opinion that in the matter colleges for whose discipline [illegible] to the administration had best be left to the [illegible] dent government of their own Council.

Your Excellency will, I hope, pardon reference to a subject which is of moment to us. If we teachers are architects in the building of the very outline of which [illegible] selves no clear idea, much of what is going on might tempt a comparison with those builders who were forced to work with the trowel in the one hand and a sword in the other. And, so far as the Presidency is concerned, Elphinstone College must be in the forefront of the fight here: upon her the burden of attack must fall. I must not weary your Lordship with statistics. Let me say in a sentence, that of the Bachelors of Arts who have issued from the University since its foundation, 488 are our students. (Applause.) Of the 88 Masters of Arts, no less than 56 are ours. (Applause.) Of the 112 University

system of teaching or the training which was undergone under the auspices of the professors of that college, past and present, ought to be more historical in their treatment of the subject, instead of being entirely theoretical. This was the fifth place in which the college had been located, and he was sorry to to say that he was one of those who were not quite satisfied with what they had got. But Government had been so liberal and so discriminating in the encouragement which they had uniformly given to education under the Government of his Excellency and his predecessors, that he, the speaker, had no doubt that to any reasonable request which might be made Government would always lend a willing ear. (Applause.) They were now in one of the noblest rooms of that grand building, but he would assure his Excellency that these were certain wants which were felt by the students, but which he would not refer to in detail. There were wants which might be applied with much benefit to the students, but he knew that at the present time Government was not in a position to be more than ordinarily liberal, though they would be discriminatingly liberal, and he trusted that when the time came they would do the needful. With reference to one point in Dr. Peterson's speech he might say that whatever distrust there might be in regard to educational institutions in India, Government might rest assured that the work of the Elphinstone College had been far-reaching, thorough and independent, as long as he could remember—(applause)—so that Government need be afraid of nothing in seeking the confidence, not only of the present generation of students, but of the past and future generations of students. With his Excellency's permission, he would, with Dr. Peterson, join in wishing him to declare that institution open and available to the professors and students of the college. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, next addressing his Excellency, said: May it please your Excellency,—When Government, in December 1887, courteously gave, as the representative of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, the earliest intimation of their intention to secure for the Presidency College a better building than it then occupied, situated near to the University Hall and with healthier surroundings, I felt no difficulty in giving the cordial assent which I was asked to give to the proposal. I put myself in communication with the then acting Principal, Mr. Hathornthwaite, and visited the building proposed to be assigned to the college. And I entirely agreed with your Excellency-in-Council that the college would be a great benefit by being transferred to the more spacious accommodation in the more central and healthy situation proposed. I have great pleasure in taking part in this opening ceremony. In their first communication, Government was good enough to assure me that the connection of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangher with the College would be perpetuated in its new position by the transfer of his name and the erection of a suitable tablet. They have subsequently, in my representation, acceded to a proposal that a bust of my honoured father should be *inserted over the entrance to the college*, and your Excellency's Government will, I am persuaded, not lose sight of the stipulation Sir Cowasjee made when he increased his donation from one lakh to two, that the building, to the erection of which he contributed so much, should include or have near it, students' residences. While I have naturally been anxious that the change of site should not obscure the memory of Sir Cowasjee's benefaction to the college, I should like to make a small present to the institution on my own behalf. I offer your Excellency the sum of Rs. 5,000 for this college, to be spent as your Excellency may think best. My own wish would be that it should be devoted to the purchase of handsome and suitable furniture for the library, the sanctioned grant of Rs. 12,000 being spent on the other rooms. But I throw that out as a suggestion merely. (Applause.)

H. E. Lord Reay, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said:—Mr. Principal, Ladies, and Gentle- If the ceremony to-day gives pleasure to any- this hall—and I believe it gives pleasure to on—there is nobody to whom it gives greater han to the person who is now addressing you.) It has always been a wish of mine to Elphinstone College to the immediate of the University. I wanted to make unites you to that University as close ou are undoubtedly of that University e most important pillar. I might even say that the future of the Bombay ds in great measure on the teaching n in these halls. (Applause.) Now ou that some years ago—very shortly ted with the office I hold—I commu- then Vice-Chancellor of the Uni- Peile, as to whether it would be new Elphinstone College on a spot e on which we have now assembled. difficulties in the execution of our with which I fortunately need not ve very reluctantly had to abandon ou can well conceive that in pro- t disappointments then felt is the w feel in seeing the object accom- mainly to my friend, Sir Dinshaw (Cheers.) The various transform- e which have taken place are all acious liberality of that gentleman, ll always be gratefully remembered in th this institution as well as its original Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, whose son has id such a graceful and useful tribute to his memory. Well, gentlemen, we had another e in store for us to which I must allude, name- of having found a store-house for our records torian and which are of priceless value to the d some rivalry between two departments con- cerned in the allocation of the noble building contains, and rious rooms which sorry to put on the table all the docu- ments which have reference to that rivalry between the department entrusted with the records and the departmental charge of the Elphinstone College. But I may tell you that not a single request—I forget we refused one room—has been made by the authorities of this college, which has not been granted. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And I am bound to say that I am slightly surprised that my friend, Mr. Mundlik, is not yet satisfied. (Laughter.) His appetite appears to be of a most voracious character. You have not yet, I am sorry to say, got the quarters for your students, but the documents finally settling the matter—what we call the plans and estimates—were signed last Saturday—(applause),—so that an immediate beginning will be made. and I hope that the quarters, when they are once finished, will not give Mr. Mundlik further cause for murmuring. (Laughter and applause.) I was very glad to hear a tribute paid to the Public Works Department on this occasion, and I wish to join mine to that which has been paid to the principal officers of that department, because it is largely due to them that all difficulties have been overcome. Bricks and mortar are unboubtedly an important element in a large educational establishment, but they are not all —they are certainly not the most important element of success. If this college is to be in the future what many of the pages of its history show it to have been in the past, the torch-lighting educated opinion in this Presidency, then we shall have to show that we are in earnest in the task which we have undertaken; and I can assure you that no task to my mind is more important, and more arduous than that which falls on the gentlemen who preside over the destinies of this college. I have only had quite recently put into my hand a South Australian State paper by a gentleman who was sent to report on the educational establishments of India. We take it as a compliment that one of our Australian Colonies sought for information in India as to the educational progress, which, as we all know, the Australians are promoting with as much deliberation as we are. The gentleman to whom I refer is Mr. Roby Fletcher, who was here in 1888. I find in his report this passage:—"I was told, however, by all my informants that the Indian degree represented quite as much brain work as the corresponding pass degree in Australia or England, if not more, but that it did not represent such a high standard of general educational progress, and that this arose from the character of the Indian mind, which is possessed of extraordinary inherited powers of memory, but is lacking in aptitude for exact thinking." Well, gentlemen, the object of all education is to teach people exact thinking, and I am quite sure that if in this college your teachers in the various branches will never lose sight of the fact that what you require most is to think exactly, there is a bright future in store for this college. To think exactly means that you do not come to a rash conclusion, that you do not draw conclusions from premises which are not accurate that you take care not to be one-sided, but that you look at all sides of a question before attempting a solution. I should like to adopt this precept as one of the mottoes to be placed on this building, namely, "be exact in your thoughts." How is this to be attained? One of the means which I should use in this as well as in other colleges is that there should be exact-speaking as a test of exact-thinking—careful conversation, either in English or in the vernacular, both amongst yourselves and between yourselves and your teachers. The art of conversation is perhaps the most difficult art, and it is an art which, in the present day, according to certain of our older friends, is sadly at a discount. There are so many causes which lead to conversation beings pasmodic and our thoughts being expressed without sufficient accuracy, that it seems to me that in our educational establishments the art of conversation is one of the subjects which should not be wholly ignored. I say this with confidence, because I believe it has been noticed in former days—I am not saying it is not practised at present,—and I believe one of the most influential of the men who guided the destinies of this college—my friend, Sir Alexander Grant, (applause)—used always to be ready at all times to see his pupils in his own study, and that he attached to the conversations he held there with them almost more importance than to the influence which he exercised through his eloquent lectures. Refined thought put into refined speech, gentlemen, is an influence which, I think, in the future as in the past will do much to raise the standard of the educated minority. You are not only an educated minority, but a minority of the minority. The fact is that all colleges in all countries are intended to educate that minority of the minority which is certain to exercise an influence over the future of the country. It is a solemn thought that the future of a country depends so much on the use made of the little time you spend here. The representatives of that minority educated here will, I hope, never forget the immense responsibility which rests upon them. You will in various ways be able to influence the thoughts, and not only the thoughts, but the actions of your countrymen for good or for evil. Whatever the alumni of this noble institution undertake their aim should be benefit to those who have not enjoyed the same privilege. (Applause.) Because, gentlemen, the happiness of a country depends largely on the nature of the influence which is exercised by that minority of the minority of which Government in this college have undertaken the education. Influence must be exercised; it is inevitable; it is a natural result of the teaching which you are receiving here. If it were otherwise, that education would be of no value. We hear it often asserted that it does not necessarily follow that the result of the education which you have received here should tend to the moral as well as to the intellectual elevation of your country. I for one cannot certainly subscribe to that theory. I firmly believe that if the education which you receive here is not a sham it must tend to enlighten and to open your moral as well as your intellectual instincts and that it must in future exercise an indirect moral influence on your country. Without it the standard has not been reached which should be the standard of an institution which aspires to the highest rank in our educational hierarchy. I need not dwell on your duty towards the Bombay University as too recently—I am afraid at two great length—I have told you what I meant by Academic distinctions. Strive to attain this and strive to deserve it, and once having won it, try to get more distinction because the distinction you achieve will be garnered as an heirloom of this college. It will be an incentive to future students. Higher education will be judged by your deeds. One word more. It is often asked "What do Government mean to do for higher education?" I say *circumspice*. In looking at this college, at the new Wilson College, at the enlarged St. Xavier's College, I think we may safely claim that the Government of which I have the honour of being a member has no reason to fear the criticism of those who have higher education at heart. And as it has been in the past, so will it be in the future. Government fully understand and accept the responsibility which rests upon them of keeping the higher education of the country at a high level, and if to increase the efficiency of some institutions others will perhaps have to provide and supply in a larger measure the means themselves, we are well aware that we are making an appeal which can and which will be met in a proper spirit. We wish to concentrate direct action of Government on a few institutions, and to make them model institutions. By doing so we are convinced that we give to private effort a powerful stimulus and we have every reason to rely on the vigour of that private effort. As regards these model institutions the Elphinstone College and the Elphinstone High School should occupy the foremost rank. Bombay has a great merchantile future before it; the educational future of this busy and industrious city must be in a great measure worked out in these halls. It is for you and your successors to solve the problem of your own destinies, of the destinies of this college, and through the destinies of this college of the bright destinies of your country. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta said he considered it a very great honour that the principal had asked him, as an old Elphinstonian, to tender to H. E. the Governor their grateful thanks for his kindness in coming to the college that day to instal in that spacious and splendid pile of buildings. But they were not only grateful to his Excellency for performing the formal ceremony, but there was another and deeper reason for their thankfulness. The cause of education, of literary education as it had been called, but which he preferced to call by its old-fashioned name of liberal education, of which this college was the chief seat in this Presidency, might just now be compared to a tempest-tost bark in mid ocean. He believed it was a stout vessel, which would weather the storm; but still to have so experienced and potent a mariner as his Lordship in their midst, could not fail to give them a sense of inexpressible relief and security. (Applause) They had, anyhow, still another cause for thankfulness. It was generally supposed that affection yearned in a peculiar manner towards the youngest born. But his Lordship's kindly and sympathetic presence there that day gave them an assurance that, dear as was the cause of technical education to his Lordship's heart, his affections were in no way alienated from the elder sister—from that education of which this college was the representative, and without which the establishment of technical education in the splendid manner in which his Lordship had been able to inaugurate it would have been scarcely possible. (Applause.) It was a matter of infinite gratification to them that his presence that day entitled them to add the name of so eminent an educationist and administrator as his Lordship, and one (the speaker) might be pardoned for presuming to say so, of one whom the people of this Presidency had learned to regard with the most entire confidence and respect to the roll of distinguished men whose connection with this college as founders, benefactors, workers, and sympathizers was remembered, and cherished by them with honour and respect. (Applause) That roll was an illustrious one. The memory of the great statesman, from whom this college derives its name, was reverently enshrined in their hearts. In these days when a great deal was said of the perils of education, he often remembered a story related of him by General Briggs, as showing of what stout and sturdy material English statesmen were made. 'Observing in a corner of his tent one day,' said General Briggs, 'a pile of printed Maharatta books he asked him, what they were meant for.' 'To educate the natives?,' said he; but it may be our high road back to Europe.' I said 'Then, I wonder, you, as Governor of Bombay, have set it on foot.' He replied, 'we are bound under all circumstances to do our duty by them.' It could not for a moment be imagined that the safety of the empire was not a consideration paramount above all others to the mind of this strong and sagacious statesman. All that he meant was that the path of duty was the best path for securing this safety. And his foresight was just. It was true the soldier was abroad, maintaining and preserving peace and tranquillity; but the humble schoolmaster was also now abroad transforming the feeling of gratitude for this inestimable blessing into a sentiment of earnest, devoted, and enlightened loyalty. (Applause) He would refer to only one other name that of one to whose great and varied accomplishment as schoolar, teacher, and administrator, this college owed so much—he meant Sir Alexander Grant. (Applause) In mentioning his name, he could not help wishing that the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University had come to know of the evidence given by Sir A. Grant as to the effects of education in this presidency at least. To superficial observers the effect seemed to be superficial. But those who have the vision and the faculty to look deeper, had observed what Sir A. Grant pointed out, that education was slowly and gradually permeating all Indian life with a higher and nobler conception of public and private day, it was making the Indians not only intellectually but morally better. They were proud to be able to claim his Lordship in this distinguished roll, and he would ask His Excellency to accept their heart felt thanks for his presence there that day. (Appluse.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang, in seconding Mr. Mehta's motion, said he thought that, after all that had been said, it would be unpardonable on his part to detain the meeting very long, but he would like to make one or two remarks. The Elphinstone College had received several favours from His Excellency's hands, but they still wanted something more. (Laughter.) There were a good many things which would require to be done before they could be entirely satisfied. He had listened to the announcement as to the provison of students' quarters with particular pleasure. For it was matter upon which he had troubled His Excellency more than once, and it was a point upon which he felt very strongly indeed, He also thought it was most necessary that accommodation should be provided for the professors. He did not know whether provision for this had been made, but if it had not been he should like His Excellency to have the opportunity of securing this for the college. (Laughter.) He hoped His Excellency would receive that as an unofficial communication. In referring to the educational policy of Government, Mr. Telang said that Government had done its duty right well and, although there might be some room for doubt and criticism in other respects, still in this regard the activity of Government had been received with unmitigated satisfaction on the part of the people, and he hoped that His Excellency and colleagues would go on developing and encouraging higher and technical primary and secondary education throughout the country. (Applause.)

H. E. the Governor in acknowledging the vote of thanks said:—I may be allowed to thank my honourable friends and old Elphinstonians very much for the kind way in which they have alluded to my presence here to-day. Mr. Telang has used the right of interpellation in this place perhaps to give us a foretaste in another place. I may remind him of a fact not perhaps before brought to his notice, namely, that though we have carried on retrenchment in most directions, this institution is almost the only one I can recall in which we have allowed ourselves additional establishment. We have added a chair while we were equipping that institution of which we have heard so much as the younger sister of this college, we have certainly not forgotten what were our duties towards the elder sister. It is a matter of further gratification to me that nothing has been said or done here to-day which would not have met with the concurrence and approbation of the illustrious man whose name this college bears. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following Report of the Committee for the half-year ending 31st December 1888, is to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the pavilion this evening:—

The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 751, of whom 286 were resident on 31st December 1888; 52 new Members have been elected during the past half-year, and 29 have resigned the Club. At the last half-yearly meeting, the Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Honourable Lyttelton H. Bayley, President. Messrs. L. Penny, Joint Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, F. A. Prevost, Joint Hon. Secretary and Cricket Secretary, the Hon. A. Bethell, Boats Secretary, W. Murray, Lawn-Tennis Secretary, F. P. Nathan, Racquets Secretary, J. F. N. Graham, Polo Secretary, F. C. Macrae, Golf Secretary, Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, J. L. Symons, C. H. M. Merriman, H. D. Stacpole, additional members. The following changes have taken place during the half-year: The Hon. A. V. Bethell resigned in November, and no one has yet been appointed in his place. Messrs. Merriman and Stacpole resigned, J. M. Skinner Esq., was appointed Bowls Secretary, and Captain Olivier, R.E., took the vacancy amongst the additional members.

SCRATCH RACES.

A most successful two days' meeting was held on the Mahaluxmi Race Course in December 1888, confined to horses and ponies which have never won a race, Messrs. J. F. N. Graham and F. A. Prevost acting as Joint Honorary Secretaries.

POLO.

This has been well supported throughout the half-year, and although the entries for the Annual Tournament were unusually small, the play of the winning team was above the average. In the first ties Poona beat Bombay by four goals to two, but were beaten in the final by the Vikar-ul-Umrah's Paigah team, by seven goals to three. In September, there was a sporting little Tournament held at Poona, for which, by the courtesy of the Stewards, Bombay was allowed to enter a team. In the first ties, Bombay defeated the Royal Fusiliers by three goals to one, and in the second ties, the 3rd Light Cavalry by two goals to two. In the final they tied with the Kirkee Royal Artillery, the score being "four goals all;" on continuing the match, with widened goal posts, the gunners were successful.

CRICKET.

The past season has been marked by nothing of particular interest. With the exception of the match against the King's Own Regimental team from Karachi, the matches have been the same as those played almost every year. A fair amount of talent was unearthed in the batting line, but in bowling and fielding the Gymkhana has shown itself weak. The result of the matches played has been five won, six lost, and one drawn.

TENNIS.

Lawn Tennis continues in full swing, all the Courts are in constant use, and the new posts and winches lately erected, are a great improvement. The usual Single and Double Handicaps were played off in January, and these events were followed by the "Marryat" Cup, and the Single and Double Challenge Championship of Western India.

RACQUETS.

The Court has been well patronized during the half-year. The Challenge Cup for 1888 was won by Mr. H. G. Gell, who is to be congratulated on having won it for the second time.

BOATS.

Owing to the raft on which heavy expenses have been annually incurred, having been condemned as unfit for further employment, boating has been completely stopped. A raft appears the cheapest and only form of accommodation possible, but the finances of the Club will not at present admit of an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 or so, which is the estimated cost of a new barge.

GOLF.

Golf, notwithstanding the limited room and continued unsatisfactory state of the *maidan* for play, has been energetically carried on, principally by Fort residents. At the Annual Nasik Tournament in September the golfing competitions concluded as follows:—Mr. W. F. Melvin, from Scratch, won the Cup presented by Mr. J. Davidson, C.S., of Nasik, for competition amongst Bombay players: Mr. Henderson (3 strokes on 2 rounds) secured the Cup given by our Gymkhana for competition amongst Nasik players only: Dr. MacDonald (six strokes on three rounds), won the Combination Cup, open to all, and Mr. Betham (of Nasik) the Cup for the lowest score for 1 round of the links. In October the handicap for the Madras Silver Challenge Medal fell to Mr. W. F. Melvin.

BOWLS.

The game has revived in a remarkable manner, and bids fair to be as popular as it formerly was. A Handicap will take place during the coming season.

THE LATE MR. WHITE.

MR. WHITE is best known as President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, an institution he organized in 1879, and successfully administered up to the present time. His whole delight was to spend and he spent in the concerns of this Society. He very thoroughly understood the position of his community and at all times, in season and out of season, impressed upon them the advisability of indentifying themselves with the Natives of India in claiming the rights of British subjects as sons of the soil. Mr. White twice went to England to advocate the cause of Eurasians with the Secretary of State and members of Parliament, and on both occasions succeeded in securing concessions to their advantage. He took special pains to induce Eurasians to take to handicrafts as a means of livelihood and to form friendly and mutual-help societies for their own benefit and that of their families. But his great hobby was what he designated the "Land Scheme." He felt perfectly convinced in his own mind that as landed proprietors alone it was possible for Eurasians to exert an influence over the civil administration of the country, and if they failed to establish themselves as settlers on the soil they failed to acquire the rights of a nation. In furtherance of this idea he established the colonies of Whitefield and Sausmond, which are beginning to look up. Mr. White was an enthusiast and like most men of force and power was often-times offensively egotistical. But with all his faults he possessed a large amount of good common sense and knew well how to manage and control large bodies of men. He lived a life of great activity and worked for the good of the community with a singleness of purpose that overcame much opposition and advanced the great purpose he set himself to accomplish.

Mr. White was a man of kindly feeling and much sympathy for the poor. He grudged to give money in charity as it encouraged idleness and vagrancy; but when he found a man willing to earn his daily bread he encouraged him in every possible way and helped him pecuniarily and started him in work. The money was generally given as an advance, but we do not believe he ever got back any portion of it. He never hesitated to help in a good cause and wasted most of his income in promoting schemes that rarely proved successful.—*Eastern Guardian.*

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited) Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

THE fourth general meeting of the Bath Company was held yesterday evening at their office in Kennedy Sea Face, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Duxbury, when the following report of the directors for the year ended 31st December last was submitted:—

The Bath has been well-supported during the year, and the receipts show a satisfactory increase. The number of bathers since the opening of the Bath has been:—In 1885, 5,490; 1886, 11,762; and 1887, 9,950; and 1888, 15,573; the directors have made certain alterations at the south end of the Bath (at a cost of Rs. 497) to reduce the depth for the benefit of non-swimmers and ladies. The breakwater on the seaside of the building has been further strengthened at a cost of Rs. 315. The premises are kept in efficient repair, and have lately been thoroughly cleaned and painted. Under the articles of association, Dr. Langley and Mr. Duxbury retire from office as honorary directors, but are eligible for re-election and the directors recommend their re-election, accordingly. Colonel Beville having resigned, consequent upon his leaving Bombay, the directors take this opportunity of expressing their regret at losing the services of one who has been a valued colleague since the formation of the company. In accordance with the articles of association, the directors have invited Mr. H. W. Uloth to fill the vacancy thus caused, and this appointment will require confirmation at the general meeting. The working account shows a profit of Rs. 2,715-8-4, of which the directors propose to appropriate Rs. 1,000 for deterioration on the building, and recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The directors desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the company by Mr. I. M. Shields as honorary secretary, for which they tender him their best thanks.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report congratulated the shareholders on the satisfactory condition of the company.

Mr. J. P. Watson seconded the motion which was carried after a few remarks from Mr. Gostling.

On the motion of Mr. Gostling, seconded by Mr. A. W. Seabrooke, a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum was declared.

Mr. Uloth proposed, Mr. Gostling seconded, and it was carried that Dr. Langley and Mr. Duxbury should be re-elected directors.

The chairman moved that the appointment of Mr. H. W. Uloth as a director in the place of Colonel Beville resigned should be confirmed.

Mr. Bland seconded the motion and it was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Uloth, seconded by Mr. Seabrooke, Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were re-elected auditors of the Company.

After the disposal of the ordinary business, Mr. Gostling moved a resolution requesting the directors to consider the desirability of establishing a Turkish bath in connection with the bath now in existence. In support of the motion Mr. Gostling said the company had not utilised all the land Government had given them when the present bath was established, and this he proposed should now be used for the purpose of the Turkish bath. The bath would not cost more than Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000, and would only necessitate the employment of two extra men, while it would be a great boon to many of the Bombay public.

Mr. Bland thought that Mr. Gostling's estimate was very low having regard to the cost of similar institutions in England.

Mr. Gostling explained that the Bombay bath if erected would not be on such an elaborate scale as those in England. Three or four rooms would be sufficient for the Bombay bath, namely the heating chamber, one room with a temperature of 180°, a second with a temperature of 140° and a third with a temperature of 100.

Mr. Uloth thought that the number of people who would avail themselves of the advantage provided would not be sufficient to support the bath. In a country like India, he facetiously remarked, a "refregerating" chamber would be more popular.

Mr. Gostling contended that the effect of a Turkish Bath was just as beneficial in a hot as in a cold climate.

Mr. Bland here seconded the resolution.

The chairman pointed that the scheme would necessitate the creation of new capital, and he did not think the proposed expenditure would be justified, for he was of opinion that every rupee they took from people attending the bath would entail an expenditure of Rs. 4 or 5. He did not think the bath would be sufficiently supported. The directors did not think it would be a success. On the contrary they were of opinion that the experiment would result in a loss to the Company, while he further added that at present they had no funds to provide for the establishment of the bath.

Mr. Uloth asked whether Mr. Gostling should not submit a scheme containing the details of his proposal.

Mr. Gostling replied that if his resolution was adopted, he would be very glad to submit free of charge the necessary plans and estimates. He also stated that one of his friends was willing to lend the Company what funds they required, and he believed he would lend the money at 6 per cent.

The chairman then put the motion to the meeting with the result that only one vote—that of Mr. Gostling—was recorded in its favour. The chairman therefore declared it to be lost.

Mr. Bland asked whether it was intended to hold any sports in connection with the Swimming Bath this year.

The Honorary Secretary Mr. J. M. Shields remarked that the last sports resulted in a loss of Rs. 88.

Mr. Bland and other shareholders, however, urged that the sports were a good means of popularising the bath, and ultimately the chairman promised that sports should be held in October next, on the condition that shareholders would used their efforts to make the same known amongst the general public.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and the honorary secretary having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

AN EDITOR'S INVESTIGATIONS.

THE *Bristol Times and Mirror* says:—"Our attention having been called to an article, in favour of which much has lately been said by the Press throughout the United Kingdom, we felt that, in the interest of our readers, it was our duty to make inquiries on the subject. We first called on Mr. James Henry Gould, 23 Cumberland-street, Bristol, who stated that he has derived much benefit from using the preparation in question, that he had suffered so severely from rheumatism, that he was compelled to relinquish his work. He consulted a doctor, and took a large quantity of medicine but all to no purpose. An acquaintance induced him to try St. Jacob's Oil. He used less than half a bottle, and has resumed work again, entirely free from pain, and a well man. A member of the firm of Mardon, Son and Hall, the well-known lithographers and printers of this city, testifies in the warmest manner possible to the surprising benefits he has derived from its use in neuralgia and rheumatism, and says that his family and friends could mention a dozen cases where its value has been proved beyond doubt. Another instance was brought to our notice. Miss Agnes Fuller, of Southfield-villas, Westbury-on-Trym, who, having been a long sufferer, used St. Jacob's Oil and received immediate relief. Other inquiries have brought strong cases of suffering before us where this remedy has been used with like results, so that we give the details as above, feeling that a matter of such importance as the existence of this powerful remedial agent should be known to all. We might futher refer to the remarkable case of Henry Ricketts, who resides at Trym Cottages, Westbury. He suffered severely from rheumatism for years, and had to be conveyed to Bath Hospital. His case was so serious that he was discharged in five weeks worse than when he entered. He was pronounced incurable and taken home, and then persuaded to try St. Jacob's Oil. His pain was so great he could not apply it himself. His wife rubbed the Oil in well, and, difficult as it may be to believe this single application entirely freed him from all pain, and he is, of course, deeply grateful for his recovery."

IT is not unlikely, the *Overland Mail* hears, that Lord Cross may take an early opportunity of calling public attention in one of his speeches to the inquiries now being conducted by the India Office as to the desirability of reducing the amount of the impurities in wheat imported into this country from our Eastern Empire. The importance of the investigation to India, our contemporary adds, is hardly comprehended so far in this country, and scarcely any notice has been taken by the daily press of the papers placed, we understand, at its disposal a week ago. The subject is, we admit, not so sensational as a Whitechapel murder or so attractive as the experiences of an opera singer, but still it is one that affects large interests in this country as well as in India, and ought not to be entirely ignored by the ordinary journals. We are glad that the omissions of the newspapers are to be supplied by the Secretary of State. Perhaps his lordship may be in a position to tell us something about the answers that have been furnished by the millers to the series of pertinent questions addressed to them by Mr. Godley, the Under-Secretary. It is understood that the action now being taken is largely due to the representations of the authorities in India, those of Bombay having, as was natural, specially interested themselves in the question."

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME.

THE following report of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home has been issued for the past year:—

The managing committee, in presenting the fortieth annual report of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, are glad to state that the institution is steadily and consistently carrying out the objects for which it was designed.

The institution affords an asylum for old and worn-out soldiers of the Army in India, who unlike their richer compatriots, have no comfortable competency to look forward to, when their career is closed, and whose pensions are too small to afford them any of the comforts and conveniences so needful to persons of their advanced age. It also affords a safe retreat for European and Eurasian widows and their children, whether their husbands were soldiers or civilians, provided they were left by them in a state of destitution, to most of whom, besides a comfortable room rent free in a well ventilated building, a small monthly allowance is granted from the funds of the institution.

The Home is open to all Christian denominations without distinction.

Owing to the abolition of the local European Army in India and to other changes in the constitution of the Army, the Home has now almost entirely become a Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The public cannot but be aware of the vast and ever-increasing amount of indigence and distress among the European and Eurasian population of this city. Had the committee double the accommodation and four times the funds available, they would find most legitimate use for them. The great need of the Home is evidenced by the fact that the secretary has at the present time ten deserving cases registered for admission, and on the rumour of there being a room vacant recently, no less than six applications were received asking for it.

During the past year only Rs. 1,983-2-9 were subscribed by the public; the committee have consequently been unable to do more to the building in the way of repairs than to keep it safe. It is an old building in the first instance built in the cheapest style and of jungle wood, and it requires much doing to it to keep it in repair. The committee feel that this building cannot last much longer, and in the view to having shortly to erect another, they have opened a building fund, to which they invite subscriptions.

During the past year Mr. M. H. Maju has kindly supplied each inmate of the Home with a pound of tea monthly free of charge. The best thanks of the committee are due to him for his generosity.

The best acknowledgements of the committee are tendered to those ladies and gentlemen who have visited the Home, and the committee earnestly hope that more of the friends of the institution will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Home, the inmates of which highly appreciate such visits.

The committee here beg to record their thanks to the kind ladies and gentlemen who contributed so liberally to the fund for giving presents of warm clothing and toys to the inmates of the Home at Christmas time, and to the donors of other useful presents during the year. As the funds permitted, the inmates of the Shepherd's Home were included in this year's distribution.

The proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* kindly grant free copies of their papers, a boon which is highly appreciated by the poor folk in the building.

The health of the inmates has been good. One pensioner, aged 82, and one widow, aged 67, died; 2 women were expelled for drunkenness, and 6 new admision were made.

A small industry in the shape of net-making has been started, and, it is hoped, that any friends of the institution requiring lawn tennis or other nets, will accord their patronage to it, as it not only benefits the widows in a pecuniary sense, but also gives them wholesome occupation.

RAILWAYS IN SIND.

IT is melancholy to see difficulties exaggerated and used to check railway extension when it is obvious that the crying need of communications is more and heavily day by day upon those pressing country to which we have confined parts of the tion. For the last three years distress has been increasing in the distr Sind. That its inhabitants are now suffering almost hopelessly from scarcity, while the line which should connect the trade-route between Rajputana and the fertile Nara valley remains unmade, is shown by the crowds of emigrants who are making their toilsome way from the wilderness to Cutch and Sind in search of work and food. Kazi Faiz Mahomed, a Deputy Collector in a neighbouring district, informs us that people have been struggling down from Rajputana in that quest ever since last September, carrying all their household-goods with them. For these poor wanderers a railway would, indeed, effect a change in the face of things. We should like to be informed what has become of the "Famine Insurance Fund" of Sind. The statement in the *Pioneer* about the sand being of the same nature throughout the country from Sind to the Punjab is absurdly erroneous. It is notorious that natives of that country clearly and markedly discriminate between the various descriptions of sand and sandy ground which are to be found between these provinces. "*Wari*" is the Sindhi word for the soil lying between Umarkot and Godhra, and "*Wari*" really means sandy earth that only requires water to make it bring forth grass and corn crops abundantly. It is to be altogether distinguished from "*Reg*" "*Reti*," the barren sand of the "*Registan*," the "place of sands." If Mr. Horace Bell learned the distinction between these two kinds of soil, it would not have been possible for him to have written the rubbish attributed to him in the *Pioneer*. —*Sind Gazette.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
First Criminal Sessions.
Free Church Mission Bazaar.
7.—Municipal Corporation.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
Light Horse Vol. Camp opens, Santa Cruz.
9.—Mrs. Norville's Co., Gaiety Theatre.
Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co.
Mr. Percival Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Parel.
11.—Yacht Club Dance.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Performance of Massed Bands, Esplanade.
14.—Bazaar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
Yacht Club, Annual General Meeting.
16.—Wesleyan Bazaar Town Hall.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Volunteer Artillery Gun Competition, Town Hall Compound.
Light Horse Vol. Camp closes.
18.—Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
Yacht Club Regatta.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
20.—Amateur Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
21.—Conversations of Bombay Art Society.
Alexandra School Fancy Fair, Albert Hall.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
Alexandra School Fancy Fair, Albert Hall.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Alexandra School Fancy Fair, Albert Hall.
24.—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
27.—Byculla Club Half-yearly General Meeting.
Dixon Memorial Concert, Town Hall.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Hudson's Surprise Party.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
31.—Meeting of University Senate.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1-4.

ARMY CORPS FOR ACTIVE

IN consequence recent depart and infantry corps Indian and Col and the removal of others to and from I War Office has just completed a new list of regiments of horse and foot to constitute the First and Second Army Corps for active service, and to which all requisite regimental transport has been supplied, so that at least an entire army corps may be ready for embarkation at a moment's notice. Twenty-nine battalions have been placed on the list for the first corps, all of which are quartered in the south of England, or within easy reach of Kingstown or the southern Irish ports; and their total strength, as they now stand, without calling up any of the reserve men, is very nearly 23,000 men. The Guards Brigade of four battalions has been made up of the 1st and 2nd Grenadiers, the 2nd Coldstreams, and the 1st Scots—all in London, except the 2nd Grenadiers, at Windsor. Seven battalions at Aldershot have been included, these being the 2nd Royal Scots, the 1st Devonshire, the 2nd Suffolk, the 1st Bedfordshire, the 2nd Yorkshire, the 1st King's Rifles, and the 2nd Connaught Rangers; and the 1st King's Liverpool, shortly to be brought to the camp from Dublin, is also set down for the First Army Corps. Two Dover battalions are also included, the 2nd East Kent and the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; two at Shorncliffe, the 1st Lincolnshire and the 2nd Leinster; the 2nd batt. Rifle Brigade at Woolwich; and the 1st Royal Irish and 2nd South Staffordshire at Devonport, the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Plymouth, and the 2nd West Kent at Portland, are appointed for duty on lines of communication. Eight battalions have been selected from those in Ireland—the 1st Highland Light Infantry and 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at the Curragh, the 1st South Wales Borderers and 1st Gloucestershire at Dublin, the 1st Scottish Rifles and 2nd Welsh at Cork, and the 1st Royal Warwickshire and 1st West Yorkshire at Fermoy. The cavalry division is reckoned at 5,000 and consists of a regiment made up from the Life and Horse Guards the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards and 11th Hussars at Dublin and New-bridge; the Royal Dragoons, 16th Lancers, and 18th Hussars at Aldershot; and the 19th Hussars at Hounslow.

The three regiments to be added to the cavalry division in the event of two army corps being mobilised are all in Ireland, the Scots Greys at Dundalk, the 3rd Hussars at Cahir, and the 4th at Ballincollig, and muster about 1,600 sabres. Of the twenty-three infantry battalions selected, and numbering now close upon 18,000 men, a large proportion are also in Ireland. The 1st West Surrey at Dublin, the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the Curragh, the 1st Derbyshire at Limerick, the 2nd

[illegible] to the *Times*, dated [illegible] interesting as throwing [illegible] of the election [illegible] and will be for a fortnight. We are only at the be[illegible] which it would take columns to quote. M. Jacques having issued placards inscribed "No Dictatorship! No Sedan!" General Boulanger replies—I cite only the most characteristic passages—as follows:—

"I should have unconcernedly allowed the abuse and calumnies of exasperated Parliamentarians to return to the gutter from which they came, but now their powerless fury attacks the Fatherland itself. Their candidate has ventured to placard in the Department of the Seine this insulting appeal to cowardice. . . .

"France has no longer to fear a Sedan; for, while she resolutely desires peace, she feels she is strong enough to defend herself against the provocations as well as to undergo the assaults with which she might be threatened. To discount invasion—such is the degree of degradation to which our enemies have fallen. Where, then, during the war, was the candidate who directs this supreme insult on our army. We did not see him at Champigny, among either the combatants or the wounded. Others then did their duty, as they are still ready to do it, if required by the Fatherland. Vive la France! Vive la Republique!"

M. Jacques replied in turn:—

"Citizens, with a Republican army there is no reason to fear a Sedan. With a Cæsarian army, with an army which had ceased to be exclusively French, to become that of a rebellious soldier, defeat would be doubled by dishonour. Discipline will make our troops invincible. Indiscipline pardoned implies the enervation of the army and the abandonment of the Fatherland to the enemy. Do not listen to a soldier who has lost the right to appeal to the flag. Reject with all your indignation the candidature which means indiscipline and national ruin. Vive la Republique!"

Comparisons are drawn between the words of Napoleon III. before the Coup d'Etat, and those pronounced by General Boulanger. In fact, all those who want to seize on power by calling to their help men of all parties are condemned to speak with extreme caution. To-night or to-morrow, it is said, the Republican party will placard the letter which General Boulanger formerly wrote to the Duc d'Aumale to solicit his assistance. The General will, no doubt, reply by placarding the monstrous decrees of the Commune, and he will have plenty to choose from, unless M. Rochefort should prevent him from unearthing those fearful annals.

As I said a few days ago, logically, General Boulanger should be defeated, but, nevertheless, he will probably be elected. It is, in fact very evident General Boulanger is helped by the follies of his opponents, and that the follies he himself commits do not injure him. It is clearly an exceptional advantage to have opposed to him M. Jacques, whom most of the electors do not know, and against whom most of those who do know him will vote, because they think him incapable and dangerous. On the Republican side immense efforts are being made to preserve union. But it is very disagreeable to a sincere and mild Republican to vote for a man representing Home Rule for Paris, and it is equally disagreeable to vote for a general who uses the word Republic as a screen, and would establish a Government anything but Republican. Hence many electors, as often happens when reason and conscience differ, will be neutral.

The consequences of the election are not fully perceived abroad. If General Boulanger is elected, the Floquet Ministry falls, and the difficulty of finding a new Cabinet with a Parliamentary majority will lead to confusion, and hasten the dissolution. The general election will be accelerated by six months, and the prospect of getting rid of M. Floquet and hastening the elections may induce many to vote for the General. The Exhibition year will thus be stormy. If those elections result in the General's favour, he will, by the end of the year, be master of the situation. If, on the other hand, he is defeated this day [illegible] elections will not be held till after the [illegible] gencies of his accession will [illegible] Anyhow, the prospect for [illegible] General govern? With [illegible] oned Monarchy? With [illegible] ken the Empire? With [illegible] epublic? Is it possible [illegible] andidate of all the des- [illegible] part of the promises [illegible]. He will have one [illegible] in the face of the [illegible] ment, and that will [illegible] France will pardon [illegible] ll not dare to raise [illegible] s and attacks will [illegible] to supreme power. [illegible] se considerations [illegible] e electors reflect [illegible] t in this case they [illegible] ted is to overturn [illegible] y afterwards inso- [illegible] which are treated at [illegible] k for the General to [illegible] ed to him. His suc- [illegible] ot that the men com- [illegible] to others, but it bears [illegible] France, as represented [illegible] rs, does not want that [illegible] religious struggle. She [illegible]. The accession of Gen- [illegible] er from this double threat, [illegible] the last moment might pro- [illegible] t indespensable to secure his [illegible] other hand, the violence of the [illegible] already to weary the electors. No [illegible] the abusive language used. The tone [illegible] rds displeases everybody, and is injurious [illegible] candidates. If at the last moment, between [illegible] me and the election, a third candidate [illegible] ould present himself, who should be honourable, [illegible] should give no cause of alarm to the Liberals, he might prove successful. Sincere Royalists deplore the policy adopted by the Comte de Paris. M. Lambert de Sainte Croix, in a speech made yesterday at Dax (Landes), justified the alliance with the Bonapartists as one based on common principles and mutual esteem and confidence, but on Boulangism and the Seine election he was studiously silent. Not liking evidently to protest against the orders of the Comte de Paris, he is silent. Many Frenchmen are humiliated at having to choose between two candidates equally repugnant. But what is especially humiliating is that state of mind which impels France to a policy of decadence constantly changing and going from bad to worse.

MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A MEETING of this company was held on Jan. 15, at the City Terminus Hotel, Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., chairman of the company, presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said Captain Plummer had gone to India to inspect the mine in all its workings and the report he had sent home was a very valuable one, and fully justified all their hopes with respect to the property. No more satisfactory document had ever been presented to the shareholders; and, however sceptical they might have been in the past, it was calculated to set at rest all fears as to the future. The property was a very large one, and he believed it would turn out one of "The Queens of the Gold Mines of the world." Wherever they had pushed on developments they had found gold, and a detailed telegram received from Captain Plummer, dated the 14th inst., showed that in some instances the assay of quartz yield 4oz. 18dwts. to the ton. In a short time they would have sixty herds of stamps at work, and this would lead, he believed, to the receipt of double the amount of gold they had reported of late. In the half-year ended June 30 last the ore stamped had realised £41,500 which was £21,009 in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year. There were still 811 share unallotted, and, as they were too few to distribute to the shareholders *pro rata*, he hoped it would be left to the directors to deal with them as they thought best in the interest of the company. Upon the present shares there was still £1 to be called up; and, as the capital was required, it had been decided to call up 10s. in the middle of next month, and 10s. in the middle of April. Mr. John Taylor seconded the motion, and gave an encouraging account of the position and prospects of the mine. The proposition was carried unanimously, as was also another, on the motion of Mr. Walter James, seconded by Mr. Staples, voting £200 to the widow of the late secretary, Mr. Williams. Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., congratulated the shareholders on the satisfactory aspect of the property, and the meeting decided to leave the question of the unallotted shares in the hands of the directors.

LORD LAUDERDALE has just been elected a Representative Peer for Scotland. He is a lieutenant-colonel on the retired list of the Bengal Staff Corps. As Frederick Henry Maitland he joined the Army on February 22nd, 1861, and served for some years in the 8th Hussars as a subaltern, afterwards transferring to the India Staff Corps, from which he retired three years ago, on succeeding to the title.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French Barque Alsace and Lorraine, Captain F Oblski, cleared for Calcutta yesterday, in ballast.

THE Italian steamer Stura, 1,415 tons, Captain L Caboara, sailed yesterday for Genoa, laden with a general cargo.

THE British steamer City of London, 2,097 tons, Captain J Black, cleared for Liverpool yesterday, laden with a general cargo,

THE British India steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in Bombay on Monday from Calcutta and Coast Ports, with a general cargo and ten passengers on deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, 2,796 tons, Captain J H S Millard, arrived in port on Monday evening from Liverpool (Jan 7), with a cargo of 4,555 tons coals, and the following passengers:—Mrs Barry, Mr and Mrs Gallie, Rev Mr and Mrs Thomas and child, Miss Foster. Lieutenant Fraser, and Miss Fallon.

THE Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, 2,496 tons, Captain T Collin, will sail this morning for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Sykes, Mrs Holmes, Mrs Napier, two children and nurse, Mrs Tait, two children and nurse, Miss Lawrence, Mr and Mrs R Ewing, Major-General, Mrs and Miss Hewett, Captain and Mrs Turner-Jones, three children and nurse, Lieutenant H G Powell, Mr Draz, Mr C J Cole, Mr A Beardsley, Captain Munro, and Dr and Mrs Boustead.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of London	2097	Black	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Sutlej	...	G. Worcester	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Henzada	1348	J. Avern	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Volterno	1537	T. R. Watson	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Locksley Hall	2578	Collin	M	Edward Bates & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Bormida	1199	E. De Negri	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	5	A.H. Lloyd's N. S. Co.
,, Stura	1111	Caboara	7	F. Bozzoni.
,, Peveril	1974	Walters	8	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2210	J. Verrell	9	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Khandalla (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, Jan 13.
	Werneth Hall (s)	Millard	Liverpool, Jan 7.
	Amizade (b)	Nakoda	Diu.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	City of London (s)	Black	Liverpool.
	Stura (s)	Caboara	Genoa.
	Alsace Lorraine	Obolski	Calcutta.
	Poseidon (s)	Mersa	Trieste.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Purulia, for Karachi and the Gulf Ports.
,, Henzada, for Karachi and London.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi and Coast Ports.
,, Siam, for London, &c.
,, Amphitrite, for China, &c.
,, Merton Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
,, Cutch, for Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—16 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, T Narranji.

Cy of London s—200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, D Nagji; 36 bales cotton, A Nathoo.

Iran s—67 bales wool, S Dossa; 8,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 4,920 cwts wheat, 2,996 cwts myrabolams, and 12,920 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 6,700 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s,—473 groundnuts, D Sassoon and Co; 3,250 cwts cotton seeds, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,287 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Drumpell s,—1,002 cwts myrabolums, D Morarji; 55 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 1,011 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co; 106 cwts gum M Luckamsee; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 485 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Volterno s—6,000 cwts cotton seed, Lang Moir and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril s,—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Kt of St George s—350 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; Ld; 1,820 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Lycia s—100 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall s—4,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 48 cwts gum, F Hurst; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,069 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Locksley Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed, 6,001 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co.

Arara s—4,000 cents mowda seed, 2,001 cwts popyseed, 7,280 cwts castor seed, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, and 7,500 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sasson and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, R Caderbhai.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—232 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA

Stura s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stura s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—150 bales twist J Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 885 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 105 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co; 48 bales twist, O Ketsee; 325 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales yarn, Lyon and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd Feb., as compared with the statement of the 26th Jan., 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 26. Rs.	Feb. 2. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,06,294	47,45,651
do. do. at Branches	27,73,619	28,75,195
Other Deposits	2,08,94,383	2,39,48,420
Post Bills	7,155	5,722
Cash Credits undrawn	1,31,252	2,33,601
Rs.	4,14,62,698	4,35,58,664
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	38,20,238	37,97,354
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	30,03,836	33,73,118
Loans on Security of do.	30,24,599	50,14,426
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,211	5,392
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,01,84,225	2,03,36,425
Stamps, &c.	25,907	25,843
Dead Stock Rs. 6,09,289		
Amt. applied in reduction 3,85,000	2,24,289	2,24,289
	25,000	18,785
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,42,141	1,47,678
Cash and Currency Notes	85,10,253	1,05,17,354
	4,14,62,698	4,35,58,664

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

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SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent. *Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

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Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

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Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. LD.: PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD. and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay: BADHAM, PILE & Co, LD., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists or by the Wholesale Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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☛ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.**

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.
MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

* As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

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CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.
The "Standard" List of Light Railways, Locomotives, and Turn Tables, price 10s.6d

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(*Guarantee Three Years.*)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.) SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

GEO. A. CHARPIE—PAUL CHARPIE—EDW. FALLET—GEO. O. THOMPSON—JOS. PAGGI.

BOMBAY, *HORNBY ROAD;* **CALCUTTA,** *2, CHOWRINGHEE;*

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND AGENTS,

Have the pleasure to announce that they will sell, up to 31st January their lately manufactured, genuine, ruby-jewelled Watches at exact Manufacturers' Prices to place these new articles within the reach of all and to create a demand defying competition even in the bazaar; such a sweeping Reduction meaning ruin to the more expensive Establishments.

All genuine, reliable, and excellent Time-keepers, not liable to get out of order, such articles are not to be had in the whole of India for the money. Are generally useful for rough work and daily wear, for riding and campaigning.

		Former Price.	*Actual Price.*
1.	Riverside "Keystone" stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever Watch, 6 ruby holes	30-12	23-8
2.	The same 10 ruby holes, expansion balance, Extra finish	38-0	30-12
3.	Riverside Hunter, stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever Watch, 6 ruby holes	32-0	25-8
4.	Riverside Half Hunter	35-0	28-4
5.	Riverside Double Calendar, stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever, 6 ruby holes	..	28-8
6.	„ „ „ Nickel „ „ „	..	20-0
7.	„ „ „ Hunter stg. silver case	..	33-0
8.	„ „ „ Keystone „ real nickel case, ¾ plate, 6 ruby holes	20-0	17-0
9.	The "Riverside" Railway Guards are the strongest of any match	..	120-12

NOTE.—Illustrated Catalouge of the very highest class of Watches free on application. Gold Keyless Watches (for ladies and gentlemen), with all the latest improvements and highest finish. The best quality procurable in this class of goods is only kept in Stock.

The Riverside Lever Time-pieces, plain and with figure dials, American make, are sold by us at more than 100 per cent. below usual Shopkeepers' Prices for same quality. Are articles of Household utility, reliable, excellent Time keepers and especially durable.

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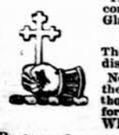

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